

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

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## WHEN SHOULD CROPS BE GATHERED.

SOME SCIENCE AND SOME PRACTICAL HINTS, WHICH  
EVERY FARMER SHOULD UNDERSTAND  
AND PRACTISE UPON.

THE prevailing opinion is, that grass, and especially grain crops, should not be cut till ripe; or whatever may be the opinion, such is the general practice. This is an error, and one of no little consequence; and we offer some considerations, which, if understood, will, we trust, set this matter in a clearer light. Let us first look at one or two lessons plainly told us by chemistry.

Wood, starch, sugar and gum are almost exactly alike in their composition. The same elements that put together in one form produce sugar, if arranged differently would make wood, and if arranged in still other methods, they would produce starch or gum. To illustrate; suppose four men should each have 100,000 bricks, 1000 bushels of sand, 600 bushels of lime, 20,000 feet of lumber, including beams, boards, shingles, &c., three hundred pounds of nails, and 100 lbs of unmixed paints of two or three different colors. Now suppose these four men, having precisely the same amounts of the different materials or elements, set about putting up four structures, each having a different object in view. One might construct an elegant cottage dwelling, the second a church, the third a barn, and the fourth a prison; and by mixing and applying the paints differently, each of these structures would differ from the others so much in form and color, that one might be supposed to be built of stone, another of brick, a third of iron, and a fourth of wood, and they would be as unlike in form, color, and outward appearance, as starch, gum, sugar, and wood. Either of these buildings might be taken down, and by simply *re-arranging the materials*, be changed to the form, shape, and color of one of the other buildings, and be made like it in every particular. Just so can a pound of wood be changed to a pound of sugar. We have often taken a board weighing a pound, and by a chemical process rearranged the elements, and changed the same board to a pound of sugar. Just so a pound of starch, gum, or sugar, can be changed to a pound of wood. By artificial means this change is somewhat expensive, but in the natural laboratory of the cells and tubes of a plant, it is daily going on upon a large scale, although the elements are in themselves so small, that the change is not perceptible to the human vision.

We are not stating theories but absolute facts. While a stalk or grain is unripe it contains but little woody fibre, and its pores or cells are filled with sugar, starch and gum. The presence of sugar is readily perceived by the sweet taste of soft kernels of corn and other grains, and it is also found abundantly in the sap of the stalks. The starch and gum are not so readily perceived by the taste though they are easily shown to be present. Now as the grain and stalks ripen a large portion of the starch, gum and sugar is changed into woody fibre. If the natural growth of the plant be arrested by cutting it, this change is stopped, and it dries up, with its pores filled up with the starch, gum and sugar, and there is comparatively little hard woody matter.

But we all know that the three substances first named are digestible, nourishing articles of food, while the fourth—woody fibre—is comparatively indigestible, and is on this account little nourishing. Here, then, is a plain reason why all such grasses and grains, as are designed for food for animals, should be gathered before they are fully ripe, that is, while they contain a large amount of digestible matter. Wheat, for example, if cut eight or ten days before fully ripe, contains a large proportion of starch, with a thin skin, and will yield a large amount of flour; but when it is fully ripe it is covered with a thick, hard, woody skin, or bran, which has been formed out of a part of its starch, and it will then yield a much smaller proportion of flour. The same may be said of its sugar and gum. This reasoning applies equally to other grains as well as to straw, corn-stalks, grasses, &c.

Those portions of the grain which are to be used solely for reproducing the plant—and this is the *natural* design of all seeds—may be left to ripen naturally. The woody coating is designed as a protecting covering.

Having thus endeavored to state very briefly some of the *reasons for cutting grain early*—and it must be interesting to every one to understand these reasons—we will close this article with two or three rules which are not only sustained by theory, but have been fully proved by careful practice and experiment.

1st. All grasses should be cut as soon as possible after flowering. Much more than is gained in weight after this, is lost by the conversion of the nourishing substances into hard, woody matter.

2d. Corn, wheat, and all other grains designed for food, should be gathered eight to twelve days before fully ripe. A simple method of determining this, is to try the kernels with the thumb nail. Let the gathering commence immediately after the “milk” begins to harden,

but while the kernel still yields to a gentle pressure of the nail.

An acre of wheat, that if cut when fully ripe would yield 800 lbs. of fine flour, will, if cut ten days earlier, yield from 850 to 1000 lbs. of flour of a better quality, while the straw will be much more valuable for feeding.

An acre of grass, which when cut fully ripe would yield 1000 lbs. of nourishing digestible materials, and 2000 lbs. of woody matter, will, if cut 12 days earlier, yield from 1500 to 1800 lbs. of nourishing matter, and only 1200 to 1500 lbs. of woody materials.

## THE BEST HOGS FOR BACON.

DR. LEE, in the *Southern Cultivator* asserts, that “the Leicester hog, as improved by the celebrated BAKEWELL, is a better bacon animal than either the Berkshire, Northampton, Herefordshire, or Suffolk.” We should be glad if the Doctor would give us his proof and authority for such an assertion. We know the Leicester, the Suffolk, and the Berkshire well—have bred them long, and seen many of other's breeding—but this is the first time we ever heard the assertion, that the Leicester made the best bacon. For bacon and hams, we believe we may say without the fear of contradiction, from any experienced pork packer, that the Berkshire is the best breed in existence. The simple reason is, his sides are better marbled, and his hams are more full of lean, tender, juicy meat.

The Doctor recommends the Woburn hog to a correspondent. We should be glad to come across a genuine Woburn, as perfected and bred by the Duke of Bedford, on his estate at Woburn. Thirteen years ago, the agent of his estates informed us in England, that the breed had run out there for many years—and he did not know of one any where in the kingdom—and did not believe that they any longer existed.

## CULTIVATION OF FLAX.

WE make some extracts from an article in the *Mark Lane Express*, urging English farmers to turn their attention to flax and hemp. This confirms what we have already said in reference to this subject, and it should awaken our farmers and manufacturers to the importance of the present crisis for establishing a valuable branch of industry in our midst. The article commences:

In consequence of the war with Russia, from which the principle portion of our supply of hemp and flax is drawn, the energetic people of the United States are turning their attention to the growth of hemp. That flax will, without doubt, be taken up with equal alacrity, both there and in British America.

With our usual deliberate and conservative mode of proceeding, and our veneration for things as they are, we shall probably follow, in this matter, the same course of action which has characterized the education question, the sanitary question, and the agricultural application of the refuse of towns. We shall discuss it for the next twenty years, proclaim the attempt to be visionary, theoretical, hopeless; and shall only set ourselves at work in earnest to grow a larger breadth of flax by the time peace shall be proclaimed, and the Americans shall be in possession of the void which Russia has left in our market.

We sincerely hope the prophecy may be fulfilled, and that the energy of our people will take full advantage of the opportunity now offered them to fill the void.

Our importation of flax, for the ten years ending 1851, amounted to 70,000 tons annually. In the three years 1840, 1841, 1842, the average annual importation was 62,500 tons. For the three years 1848, 1849, 1850, it had increased to 88,800 tons. The difference may be considered equal to the produce of 84,000 acres. The number of spindles employed in the United Kingdom in spinning flax amounted, in 1851, to 1,068,000; of which Ireland had 500,000, Scotland 303,000, and 265,000. The greatest number of spindles out of Britain is in France, which has 350,000; but on the continent, in general a vast amount of flax continues to be spun by hand. Belgium has 100,000 spindles, Holland only 6,000, Russia 50,000, Austria 30,000, the States of the Zollverein, 80,000, Switzerland 12,000, and the United States of America 15,000.

America is our best customer for linen. Thirty-nine millions of people in the States consume annually more than two yards each, to the value of 1s. 3d. sterling; Canada takes to the value of 1s. 6d. per head; while Europe, with a population of 228,000,000, takes only 1-88th of a yard each. The difference between the demand from the New World and the Old, arises from two causes—the first is the pertinacity with which high duties on imported linen are maintained in most of the countries of Europe; the second is the preference for cotton garments which prevails in Asia and Africa.

Besides the extensive and continually-increasing quantities of flax fibre which we receive from other countries, we import annually 650,000 quarters of linseed, and 70,000 tons of oil-cake. As one of the first commercial effects of the war, our flax mills are running short time for want of flax; and in addition to the loss which our farmers will sustain from a diminished supply, and an increased price of guano, they will soon suffer from a deficiency of oil-cake. These difficulties must be overcome by an increased growth of flax, and the consumption by cattle on the land of linseed grown upon it.

Let it be borne in mind, that besides this large importation into the United Kingdom, there was grown in Ireland alone, last season, over forty thousand tons of dressed flax, the produce of 175,000 acres, which gave (estimated) employment to 56,000 persons for one year, whose wages amounted, even at their low rates, to five millions of dollars.

Again, look at the large amount of seed and oil-cake, which would be much more largely consumed, if the price ruled moderately and regularly. From such statistics an idea may better be formed of the extent of the flax and linen trade.

It will strike some of our readers with astonishment, that in the United States we only run 15,000 spindles for flax, against 1,068,000 spindles in the United Kingdom. Again we say, why should this be?

The article closes as follows:

The great obstacle to the growth of flax in England, is the want of an intermediate interest to buy the straw from the grower, and to prepare the fibre for the spinner. Conducted on the old system, it is only adapted to small occupations, like those of Belgium and Ireland. Even in Ireland, the want of this intermediate interest is strongly felt, and strenuous exertions are being made to supply it. New processes of preparing the fibre are moreover being introduced, which cannot be carried on upon the farm, but require separate establishments, and which appear likely to supersede the old method of steeping, just as the steam-driven spindles and power-looms have superseded the spinning-wheel and hand-loom.

Two years ago the most promising of these new processes appeared to be that of Schenck, which consisted in steeping the flax in hot water, and thus effected, in from 72 to 69 hours, what under the old system occupied from two to three weeks. In 1852, 20 retteries on this system were established in Ireland, besides several in England.

Since then, two other processes have been patented, which, as far as trials on a small scale have gone, appear to be superior to Schenck's, both as regards the saving of time and expense. One of these is by Watts. It consists of steaming the straw instead of steeping. The other method is Buchanan's, who operates by means of repeated immersions (about 10) in hot water, kept by a very ingenious contrivance from exceeding a certain temperature. The process is conducted by means of cheap and simple machinery, by which labor is saved, the risk of loss from carelessness avoided, and the time required for the preparation of the fibre is reduced to 12 hours. The system is now being tested on a commercial scale in Scotland.

It has been well observed that the chief impediment in the growth of flax, consists in the question, "Who is to begin?" The farmer does not grow flax for the want of the rettery, and the rettery is not established for want of the flax. Another difficulty arises out of the continual improvements which are going on in the processes for preparing the fibre, and the perplexity which this occasions among those who are disposed to embark in the undertaking, as to which they shall adopt. The scarcity of flax, however, which the war is producing, will probably lead to a cutting of the knot. The manufacturers, in their eagerness to obtain a supply, will be inclined to make a little dash in establishing retteries.

They will commence with Schenck's as that which has been the most tested; and if they find that either of the new processes prove better, they will, with the usual manufacturing enterprise, re-model their establishments, and adopt the new processes without delay, and regardless of cost.

The manufacturers are the parties who should make the first move, by establishing retteries, and offering a liberal price to the farmers for their straw. The districts best suited to the experiment, are those in which the cultivation of flax formerly flourished, and in which the agricultural population are not wholly strangers to its management.

These remarks apply on this side the Atlantic as well as the other; but let not our farmers be discouraged; already markets are opening for their flax straw in New-York and elsewhere, and machinery is rapidly being perfected which will take the dry straw and in a few hours transform it into dressed flax without breaking the fibre. In other respects our ingenious machinists will soon meet the emergency. We are collecting all the information we can obtain on these points, to lay before our friends on an early day.

Since the above was in type, we notice in our advertising columns, a call for flax straw, to

which we direct the attention of farmers. We would observe that the *dressed* flax will command a much higher price in proportion, and the bulk will of course greatly affect the freight, an important matter to those at a distance.

#### REVIEW OF THE AGRICULTURIST.

The following letter from an old subscriber to the *American Agriculturist* is rather flattering, but perhaps it is no more than just. Of that our readers can best judge. We give it as received.

For the *American Agriculturist*.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—And so you apologize for the last number of the *Agriculturist*, because hastily got out in advance, to give your printers (and I hope yourselves also) a holiday.

But to the "apology." Gentlemen, there is no need of that. To my mind this is one of your best numbers; and there is sufficient in it alone to set up half a dozen kindred papers which I could mention, were it not as a certain old lady has declared, that "comparisons is odious." Formerly in our club we took nine different agricultural papers, now we only take four, and some of us think if we were reduced to the *Agriculturist* alone, we should not suffer; for we find, sooner or later, that about all worth knowing gets recorded there from other journals, and in addition we have your own editorials, which are seasonable, full, and above all, *perfectly reliable*, which is more than can be said of some others. It is this honest reliability which has secured our confidence so firmly in you. And then there is so much independence in your manner—every thing comes out so plain and matter of fact, and yet so courteously, none need take offence. As an instance of this last, I cannot help advertizing to the little article before me, page 264, on "Great Butter Cows." How keenly you smite a big story under the fifth rib—how courteously you put all brother editors on the right track of properly attesting their extraordinary paragraphs—but how awfully you spit the Oak's cow. Allow me to say, that was a cruel thrust. Why, did you not know, that this is the big gun of all our agricultural speakers in Massachusetts, whenever they talk upon domestic stock and its pretended improvements? And so you assert that to produce 484 lbs. of butter in 219 days, "the cow must have been fed on butter!" Gentlemen, gentlemen, take care what you say, for it is on the record that she was fed only on *buttermilk*—though *how much butter* was in this milk, the deponent saith not. Well, I will say no more on this matter, for I suspect you will find you have now raised a hornets nest among us.

To conclude this long letter, will you allow me to say, that I like your "Farm Notes" very well—they are all matters of fact; I also like such descriptions as that of the "Farms of Messrs. Haines;" for we are curious to know not only what our nearer, but more distant neighbors also are doing; besides there are several instructive items mentioned—such as the "Remedies for Blight in Pears," and for "Mildew on Gooseberries"—the manner of "Keeping Poultry," &c.; yet in some other articles I find rather too much of the descriptive. To be sure most of this is correspondence, which perhaps I ought not to judge so severely as I would grave editorials. But I will cease fault-finding. The article on "Spaying" strikes me as particularly valuable. Why should milkmen go through the risk and loss of annual calves for their cows? It seems to me now as a very absurd process, after reading this valuable article. Were I a milkman, I would put the spaying process immediately in practice.

J\*\*\* M\*\*\*.  
Plymouth Co., Mass., July 5, 1854.

SHEEP FARMING IN AUSTRALIA.—The extent to which sheep farming has been carried is surprising. In 1852, about 200,000 bales of wool

were sent to this country, which, valued at £20 each, gives a total of £4,000,000. It is scarcely necessary to point out the benefits this pastoral property confers on us. Australia furnishes double the quantity of wool imported from other parts of the globe; and should there be a diminution in the supply, the operation of one of the most important branches of manufacture will be checked, and the comforts of the public considerably abridged.—*The Land of Promise.*

#### GREEN FODDER.

THE late Col. Pickering, in an address before the Essex Co. Agricultural Society, once said: "Every farmer knows how eagerly cattle devour the entire plant of the Indian corn in its green state; and land in good condition will produce heavy crops of it. Some years ago, just when the ears were in the milk, I cut close to the ground the plants growing on a measured space, equal as I judged, to the average product of the whole piece; and found that, at the same rate, an acre would yield twelve tons of green fodder; probably a richer and more nourishing food than any other known to the husbandman. And this quantity was the growth of less than four months.

"It has appeared to me that the sort called sweet corn yields stocks of richer juice than the common yellow corn. It is also more disposed to multiply suckers—an additional recommendation to it when planted to be cut in a green state for horses and cattle, and especially for milk cows; and at the time for planting may be so regulated as to furnish supplies of food just when the pastures usually fail. I am inclined to doubt whether any other green food will afford butter of equal quality."

Col. Pickering was wont to speak modestly, when others regarded him as good authority. Many things which appeared to him years ago, as important agricultural truths, have since proved such, and among others this of planting corn for green fodder. In connection with Col. Pickering's remarks that the time of planting may be regulated as to furnish supplies of food just when the pastures fail, we would inquire inasmuch as corn-stalks and leaves, well cured, are an excellent winter food for cattle, whether the time of planting could not be regulated with some reference to the prospective wants of the succeeding winter. We accord most heartily with the sentiment of an excellent article in a former number of this paper, by our worthy predecessor, in which it was shown that the farmer should have the general plan of the summer's campaign made out beforehand, should study in the winter, lay his plans for the season, and then carry them out in the summer. We suppose, however, there are exceptions to be made. The clover on a particular field may have failed; or it may have become apparent in time for sowing corn, that the hay crop is going to be short. The farmer therefore will find it convenient with regard to certain fields, not to have his mind unalterably made up till as late as the end of June. To what extent corn fodder is destined to take the place of hay, we are not certain. That it affords an excellent fall feed for dairy purposes there is no doubt; and it is clearly ascertained that it may, on some farms at least, be profitably grown for winter fodder. Much of course depends on the character of the farm, and something we suppose may depend upon the season; we see no reason why, in case of the prospect being dark at the end of June for fall and winter food, the farmer who has land fit for the purpose, should not thrust in a few acres for corn-fodder, when otherwise he would not, to be fed out green in early autumn or to be cured for winter, as the case may seem to require.

The merchant turns quickly in an emergency. To a limited extent, very limited we confess, and yet not so limited as to be unimportant, the farmer, for aught we can see, may do the same. We advise farmers to look at this matter.—*Connecticut Valley Farmer.*

#### VALUE OF WHEAT BRAN.

M. MOURIES has presented to the Academy of Science a memoir on the proximate principles contained in wheat bran, and on the part they play in bread-making and in animal nutrition. Bran contains starch, azotised matter, and a colored pellicle which is considered to be ligneous. Flour from which the bran has not been separated is known to furnish a sort of bread which many physicians prescribe in cases of habitual constipation, and where there is a tendency to congestions on the brain. It is also known, on the authority of Mejendie, that dogs live when fed on brown bread, whilst they die when fed exclusively on white bread. What is the reason of this difference? What part does bran play in alimentation. It cannot be solely owing to the nitrogen of its proximate principles; for the relative quantity of the former is small compared with that found in the fine flour. M. Mouries has discovered that the internal surface of bran contains several azotised principles, the characters and species of which are still to be determined. But these principles combined dissolve in tepid water, and, like diastase,\* possess the remarkable property of liquefying starch, converting it into dextrine and sugar; it is therefore principally by inducing a sort of fermentation that bran acts in a peculiar manner in bread making, and afterwards in digestion. Let a certain quantity of common starch, heated to between 104° and 113° Fahr., be divided into two parts. Let water in which bran has been steeped when the water was tepid be added to the first portion, and an equal quantity of distilled water to the second, it will be found that the greater part of the first half of the starch, that to which the bran water was added, will dissolve, whilst the second half will not undergo any change. Water containing iodine will color the first portion purple, and the second blue. One thousand grains of starch in 15,000 grains of water, mixed with 1000 grains of water in which 200 grains of bran had been steeped when tepid, became liquified in 20 minutes at the temperature of 104°. After two hours, the solid residue was 151.3 grains; and the water when evaporated left 850 grains of dextrine and sugar. The active matter of bran-water differs from that of barley or of diastase, inasmuch as its action is destroyed when it is precipitated by alcohol; whereas that of diastase is not. Moreover, to produce the same effect on the former, a temperature of 167° is sufficient; whereas the latter requires from 208° to 212°. The effect of bran in bread is in conformity with the preceding; for 130 parts by weight of this bread, supposed to be dry, pounded with 520 parts of water, readily divides, and at the expiration of three hours, in a temperature of 104°, the mixture assumes a milky appearance and may be filtered. The following are the proportions of soluble and insoluble matter contained in the brown bread:

Soluble matter dried at 212°.....	59.35
Insoluble matter.....	69.75

One hundred and thirty parts of white bread, supposed to be dry, pounded with 520 parts of water, only form, after long trituration, at a temperature of 104°, a half solid mass, represented as follows:

Soluble matter.....	9.03
Insoluble matter.....	120.25

It appears that the action of the bran on the fine flour commences when the paste is being formed, increases whilst the bread is being baked, and is only completed in the stomach. The experiments of M. Mouries, therefore, explain the difference between brown and white bread by the action of the bran on the starch, the bran being present in the brown bread, and absent in the white bread.—*Comptes Rendus, Nov. 21.*

\* The substance contained in malt which converts starch into dextrine and grape sugar. It is said that one pint of diastase will convert into sugar 2000 parts of starch.

#### THE DOVE-HOUSE PIGEON.

THE prolificacy of pigeons has often been commented on, and as all the early hatched young birds would breed the same year, they would necessarily multiply very fast; but then pigeons have great many enemies, which keep down any great increase.

Much, too, has been said of the quantity of food they consume; but this subject I consider is greatly overrated. I will content myself by giving one instance of an experiment which I tried. When at school, I was permitted to keep one pair of pigeons; these were common ones; I kept them in a rabbit-hutch, the breeding-place divided by a shelf to make two nests, and they reared a pair of young ones every five or six weeks. While I had them they were fed on tares, which I purchased retail; they always had food and water by them, and cost me, one week with the other, three halfpence per week; they were very fat, and the young grew well. I cannot say if pigeons at liberty would be equally moderate in their demands, but I fancy exercise sharpens their appetites. Dove-cots are common in many parts of the country; they are built of various sizes, shapes, and materials; brick or stone are the best materials, not being so liable to harbor vermin and insects as wood; it must be inaccessible to cats, rats, &c., and kept clean; and as I have shown pigeons occupy two nests at the time with young and eggs, the pigeons should never exceed the number of nests, or much quarrelling and consequent loss ensue; far better to have double the number of nests than pigeons.

Every winter the pigeons should be all caught, by closing the dove-house at night, and the requisite number of pairs let out, being careful to allow a few hens rather than cocks in excess, for an old cock is always a nuisance; better to have half-a-dozen old hens than one old cock, and cocks are generally in excess, because the hens are weaker and more liable to get killed; and though a hen may find no mate in the dove-cot it is very probable she may pick up and bring home some disconsolate bachelor. The cocks and hens may be distinguished, pretty certainly, by a practised eye; the cocks have a bolder look, and are fuller about the cheeks; the hens look more feminine, and narrower across the base of the beak, and more depressed before the eye. Young birds, too, are preferable to the old; old cocks often being very quarrelsome; but this frequently arises from want of hens.

Almost all the common pigeons are prolific; it is generally in the high-bred and high-fed fancy pigeons, where, perhaps, for many generations no fresh blood has been introduced, that they fail to rear their young; their color has no effect on their breeding capabilities; those that are not related, and whose parents were not related, will be the hardiest and most prolific. From one to four years old is considered their most productive age; hens wear out sooner than cocks. I had a cock that bred well at twelve years old, and a neighbor had one which bred well when twenty years old.

Although naturalists assign the origin of our tame pigeons to the Blue Rock Pigeon, or Rock Dove, I think the chequered Dove-House Pigeon the more probable ancestor. Not only is this pigeon more extensively diffused, but it is very constant to its home; they have been known to return to their former abode the distance of eighty miles. They are not so shy as the Rock, and are very easily tamed, and if properly treated will readily take up their abode where desired; and what makes me incline still more to the Dove-House Pigeon as the origin of our tame or fancy pigeons is, that if the varieties are neglected and permitted to intermingle, the type of the Dove-House Pigeon will be more and more apparent among them. Still I have my doubts if all the fancy pigeons had one common origin; it may be possible, but it does not appear probable.—*B. P. B., in Poultry Chronicle.*

**THE MAN WHO ADVERTISED HIS FARM,  
AND THE MAN THAT DID NOT.**

EVERY body is acquainted with Samuel A. Walker, Esq., the celebrated auctioneer, and almost every body, when they have any thing to sell by auction, call on him. A month or two since the auctioneer was sitting in his office, reading one of the daily papers, when a well-appearing man entered and inquired for Mr. Walker. The auctioneer said in his happiest manner that he was the individual, and at the same time desired his visitor to be seated. The stranger gave his name, and said he resided in Saugus, on the border of Malden, and having bought dry goods and bandannas of the auctioneer when he was in that line in Kilby street, he had now come to renew his acquaintance, and to get him to sell some land which he owned in Malden.

He stated to Mr. Walker that he only wanted his services as a salesman—he, the owner, would do all the rest. He did not intend to have any advertisements in the newspapers, as he had given notice at the last town-meeting that he should sell his land at auction, and that was notice enough. The owner desired to secure the services of Mr. Walker for the day, and inquired his price. The amiable auctioneer said he would go down and sell for him for one dollar. This was agreed to, only it was stipulated that the auctioneer should pay his own fare each way. This Mr. Walker agreed to, and his visitor returned delighted with having secured the eminent services of the auctioneer for so low a figure, after paying the one dollar to the auctioneer, who then secured his next customer, and the business of the morning went along as usual.

When the day appointed for the sale arrived, the auctioneer hastened to the cars and was soon landed at the depot in Saugus, where the owner of the land was anxiously awaiting his arrival. He was overjoyed at seeing him, and after exchanging the compliments of the morning, and taking a glass of cold water, the land-owner and the auctioneer, the former with a spy glass and the latter with a small red flag, were seen footling it for the location of the land which he was to sell. After a dusty walk of half an hour they arrived at the spot, where they remained for an hour after the time appointed for the sale to commence—the owner and the auctioneer being the only persons within two miles of the place about to be sold by auction. The owner wondering why the people did not come, and the auctioneer wondering why they should come—thus ended the unadvertised land sale.

A few days after, the old fogey sold his land at private sale to a well known operator in real estate, for six thousand dollars, which was the price he paid for it some seven years since, wisely coming to the conclusion that he was behind the times, and could not make much by selling land at auction, even if he employed a Boston auctioneer. All the foregoing happened in April of the present year. About the first of May another stranger called upon the same auctioneer, and said he had a beautiful place in Malden, near Saugus, to sell by auction. The auctioneer said he had some experience down that way, and did not care to risk his hard-earned reputation and his time by again visiting Malden professionally. The stranger was in earnest, he described the place and gave the name of the previous owner, when it came out that the auctioneer was a second time called upon to sell what he facetiously calls the dollar farm. The auctioneer declined at first to have any thing to do with the matter. The new owner was a man of progress, not an old fogey. He is acquainted with business and up with the times. He said to the auctioneer, I want your services as auctioneer, and I authorize you to spend not exceeding \$500 in procuring plans and in properly placing before the people this valuable piece of property, for valuable I know it to be.

The auctioneer and the owner the following

day visited the spot, and a few days afterwards a beautiful lithographic plan of the farm was placed upon our table, and in the commercial papers and nearly all of the other dailies, appeared one of those brilliant and attractive advertisements for which Mr. Walker is so celebrated, setting forth in truthful terms the advantages of the location about to be sold by him by auction. The day of sale arrived, nearly a thousand persons attended, every lot was sold, the aggregate amount of which was near twelve thousand dollars, the operation yielding to the owner a net profit of something over \$5,000 after paying the usual commission to the auctioneer and all the other charges. Every one was pleased with his purchase, and several new houses are now being built upon the premises, all of which may be seen as the passengers pass along by railroad. Judicious advertising and a proper expenditure, always results favorably; old fogies will take warning from the fate of the man who did not advertise.—*Boston News.*

**THE WHEAT CROP OF OHIO,  
AND THE WHEAT PRODUCTION AND EXPORTATION  
OF THE UNITED STATES.**

INTIMATELY connected with the railways of the country, is the great subject of BREAD. Breadstuffs not only make a large item for transportation, but they are the principle element of food which sustains the laborer in constructing Public Works. If the price of a bushel of wheat doubles, the price of a day's labor will very nearly double. This again will increase the cost of grading a mile of railway nearly double for the same amount of work. In time, nearly all branches of labor will be regulated, in wages by the price of wheat. It is doubted, by political economists, whether gold is as near a standard of value, as a bushel of wheat. In fact, a man *must* have bread, and the "must" scarcely extends to any thing else; so that is to be regarded as the real standard of value. Now, it must be remarked, that a pound of bread has not borne so high a value in fifteen years, if ever. One reason of this, and the great one here, is that railways have equalized prices, so that at Cincinnati, flour bears nearly the same price as in New-York. But, aside from this, the price has been very high throughout the whole country. The great cause of that, we took occasion to point out six months since in the *Record*. This is, that the United States *really has not a great surplus of wheat*. It was not in the country, and consequently a foreign demand beyond the usual average, would at once raise prices. It did so, and prices are much higher than we anticipated. The question now arises, what are the prospects ahead? Will bread be much cheaper? That it will not come down soon to the former low prices, we feel convinced. But let us judge of this by the best lights—the statistics of production. We begin with the State of Ohio, which usually raises about *one-fifth* of all the wheat raised in the United States. The laws of Ohio require the Assessors to ascertain annually, the precise breadth (in acres) of wheat and corn planted, and the quantity produced. After making an allowance for these, or from counties omitted in the returns, we have the following amounts of wheat raised in three successive years, almost exactly:

	Acres planted.	Bushels produced.
In 1850.....	1,8 8,106	31,119,139
In 1851.....	1,657,259	25,309,295
In 1852.....	1,724,715	22,962,774
Average per acre in 1850.....	.....	17 bushels
" " 1851.....	15 "	
" " 1852.....	14 "	

It will be seen from this return, that not only the aggregate amount, but the average per acre, declined in Ohio during these three years. The result of last year's crop has not yet been published; but we know enough of its general character, to set it down as an average crop, probably equal to 24,000,000. The aggregate of the above three years is 80,000,000, and the average 26,660,000. Accounts have been re-

ceived from most of the counties in this State, and we may safely say, (on the hypothesis that the crop is safely ripened and secured,) that there will not be more than an average crop, and hardly that. There is nothing, therefore, in this State, nor, we think, in the United States, upon which to base an expectation that the markets will be suddenly filled, by the surplus crop. If the amount of wheat sown in the country has not been very greatly increased, the surplus for exportation will not be very large. The granaries of the West have been pretty thoroughly drained, by the export demand of the past fall and winter. On the supposition that the crop of Ohio is 25,000,000, there will be 14,000,000 bushels for exportation, and the export of the United States, in wheat and flour, cannot be made double that, without raising the price enormously. The export of wheat from Ohio, in 1853, (last year,) was about as follows:

Port of Cleveland.....	5,000,000 bushels.
" Toledo.....	3,000,000 "
" Sandusky.....	2,500,000 "
" Harmar.....	400,000 "
" Portsmouth.....	100,000 "
" Cincinnati.....	1,750,000 "
Miscellaneous.....	250,000 "
Via Pittsburg.....	300,000 "

Aggregate..... 13,300,000 "

This is very nearly the exact amount of wheat and flour (rendered to bushels,) exported from Ohio in 1853. A minute examination would probably increase it.

Now let us look at the production and exportation in the United States.

In 1849 United States crop of Wheat... 100,485,944 bushels  
In 1850 " " " " 143,000,000 "

The crop of 1849 was in many States, especially in Ohio and Indiana, a bad one. Looking, however, to any possible increase, we cannot anticipate the crop of 1854 to be above *one hundred and fifty millions*. Now the average consumption of wheat, in families using wheat bread, and occasionally some corn meal and buckwheat, is six bushels per individual, including all classes. Our population is now about 26,000,000, of whom twenty millions are wheat bread consumers. They will consume 120,000,000 bushels, and we shall not have (on the hypothesis of 150,000,000 crop) more than *thirty millions of bushels for export!* In fact, we never have had, in one year more than that.

Now let us look at the actual *exportation*. The exports of the United States in wheat and flour, reduced to bushels, in 1851 and 1852, were as follows:

	Crop.	Export.
In 1851.....	101,000,000 bushels.	12,038,480 bushels
In 1852.....	143,000,000 "	16,551,902 "

It will be seen that the proportion was very nearly the same, viz., 12 per cent of the crop. In a crop of 150,000,000—the same proportion will give 18,000,000 bushels for transportation. But as the price was then low, we must allow for an increased export, under high prices. *Thirty million*, however, is the very utmost which we can export, without changing the use of wheat flour to that of corn. But how many people will do that? Such is the ease of living in the United States, that we undertake to say that no considerable number of people will change their habits, in this respect for any thing short of famine prices. It is very evident then, that if the war in Europe continues, deranging, as it does, the sources of supply and the market for breadstuffs, that the prices for breadstuffs in this country, will continue to range much above the ordinary average.

There is a popular error, as to the production of wheat in the United States, which pervades the commercial circles, as well as the newspapers. It arises from confounding the *capacity* to produce, with the *actual production*. Men look round on the fertile, grain-growing soil of the United States, and say, "We can feed all Europe." Very true, we *can*, but we *do not*. The countries on the Baltic, and the Black Sea, send vastly greater surpluses to market than we do, and always will unless prices rule higher in

the United States. The fact is, that on the average prices paid for wheat, the American farmer has no great temptation to indulge in that crop. Notwithstanding all the boasts made of wheat culture on the prairie plains of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois, they have as yet made no advance on the wheat culture of Ohio. The fact is, that the grass and corn which grow into cattle and hogs are the most profitable crops. Under *present prices*, it is true the farmer will produce as much wheat as he can; but he had no such prices till after the fall planting was made. The agriculture of a country cannot be changed in one year, or two. At one dollar per bushel the farmer will be glad to cultivate wheat; but he seldom has that temptation, and the great irregularity of prices is one of the drawbacks on that crop.

We conclude then, even if Ohio produces more than an average crop, yet there will be no excessive surplus of grain in this country. If we need heavy surpluses, we must have another year to produce them.—*Railroad Record.*

For the American Agriculturist.

#### CROPS, &c., IN WASHINGTON Co., N. Y.

\* \* \* THE wheat crop (fall) in our county in early spring bid fair to be an average one at least, but the later freezing and thawing and heavy rains injured it so much that there *will not be half a crop*, even if let alone by the weevil. It is now in blossom. Rye never looked better, and will soon be fit to harvest. Oats and corn generally look well, though backward on account of the late spring. Corn is not so much cut by the worm or grub as last year. The flax crop will be good. There is considerable grown here, and some mills have been put up within a few years, for the manufacture of the fiber. Farmers are preparing more than the usual breadth of ground for the buckwheat crop. The demand for seed has been so great and the quantity so limited, as to raise the price to \$1 50 per bushel. Grass is not abundant. The farmers here hold mostly to their old meadows. The two past seasons of drought have nearly "killed them out," and though the weather has been very favorable, with the exception of two weeks or more of dry weather a month ago. Many a man's pasture is better worth mowing than his meadow. \* \* \* D. H. REYNOLDS.

North Greenwich, June 29, 1854.

A PERVERSE ANIMAL SUBDUED.—An itinerant was at a nobleman's to exhibit feats of horsemanship, and the people had collected from far and near, to behold the exhibition. When the man had done with his own horses he turned and said, "Now, my lord, I am willing to ride any horse of yours in the same manner." Having one remarkably stubborn, the nobleman told a groom to bring her out. The stranger then deliberately mounted, and urged her to move, but not one step would she stir. After a pause, he quietly dismounted, gave her one severe stroke with his whip, and again resumed the saddle. The mare remained immovable, but the man preserved his temper, and got down quietly a second time, repeating the blow, but with no better success. After the third stroke, however, she was completely subdued, and moved forward with perfect obedience.

It now became evident that the design of the horseman was to give the animal time to associate the idea of her obedience with the stroke that followed. When this was established, she was willing to move.

On the contrary, if a shower of blows had been dealt out, as thousands of horsemen would have done, the mare would have had no time to reflect, and both she and her rider been roused into fury. With good temper great savings might be made in the article of whips.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE GOOSE.—A goose belonging to Mr. James Rooke, of Chester

county, died the other day, at an advanced age. It came into possession of Mr. R. on his wedding day, 33 years ago, being the property of his wife. It was probably near forty years old at the time of its death, to which age it is said, a goose will live.

#### FARM LIFE.

THE beautiful lines of Mrs. Sigourney give a truthful, though poetical picture of Farm Life:

Saw ye the farmer at his plow  
As you were riding by?  
Or wearied 'neath the noon-day toil,  
When the summer-suns were high!  
And thought you that his lot was hard?  
And did you thank your God,  
That you and yours were not condemned  
Thus like a slave to plod?  
Come, see him at his harvest home,  
When garden, field, and tree,  
Conspire with flowing stores to fill  
His barn and granary.  
His healthful children gaily sport  
Amid the new-mown hay,  
Or proudly aid with vigorous arm  
His tasks as best they may.  
The Harvest Giver is his friend,  
The Maker of the soil,  
And Earth, the Mother, gives them bread  
And cheers their patient toil.  
Come join them round their wintry hearth,  
The heartfelt pleasures see,  
And you can better judge how blest  
The farmer's life may be.

BEES HIGHWAY ROBBERS.—Bees sometimes act the part of highway robbers; a number of them will waylay and attack a humble-bee which, like an honest trader jogging home with a well-filled purse, is returning with a sack full of honey to his nest. They seize the poor fellow, and give him at once to understand that they are determined to have his hard-earned sweets. They do not kill him; for they are much too selfish to endanger their own precious persons; and even if they could take his life without losing their stings—a loss which is always fatal—they would still be unable to extract his treasure from the deep recesses of his honey-bag. They, therefore, begin to bite and tease him after the most approved fashion, all the time singing in his ears, not your money, but "your honey or your life," till, utterly worn out, he delivers up his purse, by disgorging his honey from its capacious receptacle. The graceless creatures release him at once, while they lick up the plunder and carry it off to their home.—*Langstroth.*

THE TURKISH HORSES.—The Turkish horses are admirable for speed, endurance, and activity, but are so light and small that under a man of 12 stone (168 lbs.) with his accoutrements they are perfectly useless either in a charge or on the march, and to place our men on them would deprive our cavalry of one great cause of its excellence, the weight and muscle of the man and the animal. The Chasseur's d'Afrique, decidedly the finest body of light cavalry in the service, have been sent here without their horses, and we shall see them this campaign mounted on ponies, so bitted and trained as to be all but worthless in the hands of a European cavalier, at least for many months.—*Letter from Varna.*

A KNOWING CUR.—One of the dog poisoners related to us an incident, yesterday, which occurred on the evening previous, near the corner of Sixth and Plum streets. The poisoner threw down a piece of meat; the dog smelt it, turned it over and over with his paw, and shaking his

head walked away and left it. In a few minutes after, a small "bow wow" came along, and took it in his mouth. The large dog ran towards him, and barked and made a terrible fuss, but the little cur swallowed the meat, and in a few minutes he lay dead in the street. The large dog is of the Newfoundland species, and is valued by his owners at being worth \$75.—*Cin. Gaz.*

IMPORTANCE OF THE ONION.—The onion is worthy of notice as an extensive article of consumption in this country. It is largely cultivated at home, and is imported, to the extent of seven or eight hundred tons a year, from Spain and Portugal. But it rises in importance when we consider that in these latter countries it forms one of the common and universal supports of life. It is interesting, therefore, to know that, in addition to the peculiar flavor which first recommends it, the onion is remarkably nutritious. According to my analysis, the dried onion root contains from twenty-five to thirty per cent. of gluten. It ranks, in this respect, with the nutritious pea and the gram of the East. It is not merely as a relish, therefore, that the wayfaring Spaniard eats his onion with his humble crust of bread, as he sits by the refreshing spring; it is because experience has long proved that, like the cheese of the English laborer, it helps to sustain his strength also, and adds, beyond what its bulk would suggest, to the amount of nourishment which his simple meal supplies.—*Chemistry of Common Life.*

ONIONS FOR POULTRY.—Scarcely too much can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They seem to be a preventive and remedy for various diseases to which domestic poultry is liable. Having frequently tested their excellencies, we can speak understandingly. For gape and inflammation of the throat, eyes, and head, onions are almost a specific. We would recommend giving fowls, and especially the young chicks, as many as they will eat, as often as twice or three times a week. They should be finely chopped. A small addition of corn meal is an improvement.

DISEASE vs. VICE.—Is your horse perfectly gentle, Mr. Dabster?" "Perfectly gentle, sir; the only fault he has got, if that be a fault, is a playful habit of extending his hinder hoofs now and then." "By extending his hinder hoofs you do not mean kicking, I hope?" "Some people call it kicking," Mr. Green, "but it's only a slight reaction of the muscles; a disease rather than a vice."

GOOD HUMOR.—Good humor is a bright color in the web of life; but self-denial only can make it a fast color. A person who is the slave of selfishness has so many wants of his own to be supplied, so many interests of his own to support and defend, that he has no leisure to study the wants and interests of others. It is impossible that he should be happy himself, or make others around him so.

VALUE OF A CROWN.—A country sculptor was ordered to engrave on a tombstone the following words:

"A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband."

But the stone being small, he engraved it:

"A virtuous woman is 6s. to her husband."

HANGING BELLS.—A person having the misfortune to admit as a lodger into his house an individual of bad reputation named Bell, turned him out the other day with the remark, "that he would never keep a bell in his house that wanted hanging."

ORDER.—The mind is like a trunk—if well packed, it holds almost every thing; if ill packed, next to nothing. So true is it that "order is Heaven's first law."

## Horticultural Department.

To HORTICULTURISTS.—Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

### ADVANTAGES OF DEPRIVING PLANTS OF THE SOFT WOODED CLASS OF THEIR EARLY FLOWER-BUDS.

We commend to our floral readers, the following excellent—we would almost say, indispensable directions, in the cultivation of fine plants and flowers, which we take from the *London Floricultural Cabinet*. We have experimented somewhat during the past two years, in the way here indicated, with marked success.

In an article on the double Chinese Primroses, I expressed a probability of resuming my remarks on the above subject, to which you were pleased to invite me. In now reverting thereto, I must disclaim any pretensions to reducing such operations to a rule, and content myself by an endeavor to awaken an inquiry that may add another link to the chain of culture, by which many flowering plants may be brought to exceed even their present excellence. In my treatment of the above plants it was my aim to retard the production of flowers, until the plant shall have attained a luxuriance of growth sufficient to support the most ample display of blossom. In order to effect this in any flowering plant, it will be necessary to check too early flowering by immediately removing every flower-bud that may appear until the greatest expansion of foliage be insured. I fear this is too often neglected by amateurs, to whom only these remarks are addressed; and the penalty of early pubescence is defective bloom, if not total abortiveness. Permit me here to repeat the words of Mr. Joseph Hayward, that "the leaves form the excretory organs of plants and trees, and whether the supply of food be great or small, a plant or tree cannot attain, nor sustain itself in, a perfect state of fructification until it is furnished with a surface of leaves duly proportioned to the sap supplied by the roots." This axiom is so good, so essential to a high state of culture, and so desirable to be borne in mind by the horticulturist, that he should adopt it as his motto. Ample foliage before the production of flowers is the desideratum; let the cultivator then, by the strictest observation, seek the best means of promoting it; he will generally find a vigorous growth adverse to the production of flowers, so long as such a state shall be sustained; but it will act conversely when it shall have reached its maximum; therefore, let him use his best endeavors to promote luxuriance until the plant shall have attained its standard of perfection; but if, during its progress there should be any disposition to dilate the incipient flower-bud let it be removed, and, if it be not in the nature of the plant to reproduce blossom-buds the same season, it will be better to lose a year than to have a premature and puny blossom; one plant well cultivated is worth any number badly grown.

Some cultivators, in order to effect a lofty growth, lop away all the under branches, so as to force the sap upwards. Better that the plant

be allowed to follow, as far as may be, its natural habit, removing only such shoots as appear stunted or misplaced; this will give girth to the stem, and preserve a more perfect symmetry. I will here instance the Fuchsia. If the taller sorts be so treated, and regularly stripped of their flower-buds, until they have made their desired growth, they may be made to attain their greatest altitude with a pyramidal form, sustaining themselves without any support, their bottom branches sweeping the ground, the others rising branch over branch; when clothed with their bright, crimson, pendulous blossoms, they present a picture of floral beauty. Many are the plants that present a stunted or straggling appearance that, by like treatment, might be caused to assume the same symmetry. The dahlia, too, might, I think, be much improved in the quality of its blossom, whether for the border or as a show flower, if, instead of the unsparing lopping away of its branches, these were carefully preserved, and the blossom-buds more fully displayed; this is borne out by the Chrysanthemum and many other plants, from which, in order to produce fine blooms, we remove most of the flower-buds, while we scrupulously preserve every particle of foliage.

I shall pass from this *Leviathan of flowers* to the more modest but equally well-known Mignonette. How to produce the tree is, I believe, generally understood; but as it will exemplify the subject, I will merely glance at the practice of depriving its leading shoot of its flower-bud; it is again surmounted by another shoot, from which the flower is again displaced; the same routine goes on till the plant has reached the prescribed height, when it is allowed to shoot freely, and is clothed with its fragrant bloom. By a very similar treatment, the *Verbenas* may be made either to spread with greater luxuriance on the ground, to trail over the vase, or to climb the trellis; for any of these purposes we have only to persevere in removing the flower-buds, from time to time as they are produced, and new shoots will be emitted, elongating to a considerable extent, at the same time multiplying in number so as to cover a much greater space. If these be allowed to fall negligently over a vase, or be carefully entwined round a trellis, attached to a flower-pot, the effect will be in either case exceedingly ornamental. The *Anagallis*, *Petunia*, *Heliotrope*, and various other plants, if subjected to a like training are capable of the same effect. The *Heliotrope* I once saw trained round a pillow in a greenhouse 12 feet high, clothed with flowers from nearly the bottom to the top. *Thunbergias*, *Maurandias*, *Rhodochitons*, and the whole race of dwarf climbers, will be much improved in growth by removing, as soon as visible, the early flower-buds. If the *Balsam* be allowed to expand its first flush of flower-buds, the blossoms will neither be so large or so double as they will if the early buds be plucked off. This will create a more luxuriant development of the plant, and the succeeding buds, will be produced all-over the plant in the greatest abundance, covering it with a profusion of double flowers, very superior to what would have been the effect if the plant had been allowed to expand its blossom while yet in its infant state. The *Schizanthus* and most annuals may be much improved by removing the first flower-buds. The cultivator will be amply repaid by sowing them (annuals) early in August, pinching off any flowers that may be produced the same year, and thus transferring them to the *biennial list*. *Lobelias*, particularly *Cardinalis*, *fulgens*, *ignea*, and others of that section, by having the center shoot pinched out, will produce a number of laterals, clothed with elegant flowers for nearly their whole length, instead of one long and almost flowerless stem. *Pentstemon gentianoides* and others, *Campanula pyramidalis*, and a variety of the like plants, are subject to the same remark. The *Erysimum Perofskianum* is a striking instance of this treatment; if left to flower its center shoot, although the novel color, under any treatment, renders it pretty, it will, nevertheless, have a straggling appearance;

but let this be pinched out, and the consequent radiation of shoots will display a dense patch of rich and dazzling flowers. Many bulbs, as *Hyacinths*, *Tulips*, &c., after having been grown in rooms, in glasses and flower-pots, are reduced to a state of great degeneracy; if these be planted in the free soil, and deprived of the languid flowers that will be produced the succeeding year, the bulbs will be invigorated, and thus prepared to flower well every alternate year, so long as this treatment be continued. To enumerate all the flowering plants that might be improved by a judicious removal of the early flower-buds would be a recapitulation of nearly the whole vocabulary of plants.

Thus having redeemed my promise and responded to your invitation, I trust I have said enough to induce inquiry, and feel assured that investigation will lead to a more general practice of depriving plants of their premature flower-buds.

JAMES SMITH.

For the American Agriculturist.

### THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

CENTRALIZATION is a useful and efficacious principle, in many public undertakings. Popular organizations, for the promotion or advancement of either art or science, effect what the residents of a township, or county, or even State, have failed for years to realize; notwithstanding that enthusiasm, energy, and perseverance have not been wanting. I should be unwilling here to recapitulate the many failures which have been chronicled in the cause of horticultural improvement; that, would be to recall unnecessarily to mind the humiliating fact that there have been such failures. I shall not now individualize many, at least several societies, Agricultural, Horticultural, and Botanical—if any there be of the latter, now in existence on this vast continent—which are lingering, dragging along a valueless existence, nothing less than a barrier in the path of horticulture. I only propose to inquire what are the prospects of the permanent utility, and prospective benefits likely to be secured by the influence and operations of the Society whose title I have set forth above. I will not stop and pray our friends and readers not to arrest an inquiry, to cavil over the claims to its inception which are ostentatiously advanced by many very nice men and profound pomologists. Enough for us to know that such a society exists in working order; that a pamphlet containing much useful information, together with a valuable and reliable list of select fruits, has already been issued by the Society; and that, should the members, and friends of rural taste generally, as well the farmers of the Union, who are really the parties to be most benefited—exert themselves, coöperate, and not remain like a drag upon the enterprise of a few, we shall have an organized body of scientific cultivators in this country which shall astonish those self-conceited men who imagine that beyond the precincts of The London Horticultural Society's Garden, all are "Know Nothings" as far as horticulture is concerned. But the Society must attain a reputation for liberality and freedom of action. There must be no wire-pulling or packing committees of nomination, &c.; but all good men must have a fair chance to serve the public in this labor of love, and the results will be encouraging.

Philadelphia.

S.  
THE San Francisco Sun thus parses the diggings. Positive *mine*; comparative *min*; superlative *minus*.

ON DRYING AND PRESERVING SPECIMENS  
OF FLOWERS.

OBSERVING at the present season of the year that there are an abundance of floral specimens, and that information is requested by a correspondent on a successful mode of drying specimens, the following was given me by a friend, which for six years I have adopted with very satisfactory results, and forward it for insertion in the June *Cabinet*. "In selecting specimens for drying, care must be taken that they exhibit the usual character of the species; no imperfect or monstrous shoot should be made use of. If the leaves of different parts of the species vary, as is often the case in herbaceous plants, examples of both should be preserved. The twig should not be more woody than is unavoidable, because of its not lying compactly in the herbarium. If the flower grow from a very large woody part of the trunk as is often the case, as in some Malpighias, Cynometra, &c., then they should be preserved with a piece of the bark only adhering to them. It is also very important that ripe fruit should accompany the specimen. When the fruit is small, or thin, or capable of compression without injury, a second dried specimen may be added to that exhibiting the flowers; but when it is large and woody, it must be preserved separately. Next to a judicious selection of specimens, it is important to dry them in the best manner. For this purpose various methods have been proposed; some of the simplest and most practicable may be mentioned.

If you are in a country where there is much sun heat, it is an excellent plan to place the specimen between the leaves of a sheet of paper, and pour as much dry sand or earth over it as will press every part flat; leave it in the full sunshine, and it will generally dry in a few hours. But in traveling, when conveniences of this kind cannot be had, and in wild uninhabited regions, it is better to have two or more pasteboards of the size of the paper in which your specimens are dried, and some stout cord or leather straps. Having gathered specimens until you are apprehensive of their shrivelling, fill each sheet of paper with as many as it will contain; and having thus formed a good stout bundle, place it between the pasteboards, and compress it with your cord or straps. In the evening, or at the first convenient opportunity, unstrap the package, take a fresh sheet of paper, and make it very dry and hot before the fire; into this sheet so heated, transfer the specimens in the first of the paper in your package; then dry that sheet, and shift into it the specimens lying in the second sheet, and so go on till all your specimens are shifted; then strap up the package anew, and repeat the operation at every convenient opportunity till the plants are dry. They should then be transferred to fresh paper, tied up rather loosely, and laid by. Should the botanist be stationary, he may dry his paper in the sun; if the number of specimens for preparation is inconsiderable, put them between cushions, in a press resembling a napkin press, lying it in the sun, or before a hot fire. It is extremely important that specimens should be dried quickly, otherwise they are apt to become mouldy and rotten, or black, and to fall in pieces. Notwithstanding all the precautions that can be taken, some plants, such as Orchidæ, will fall in pieces in drying; when this is the case, the fragments are to be carefully preserved, in order to be put together when the specimen is finally glued down. In many cases, particularly those of Conifera, Ericæ, &c., the leaves may be prevented falling off by plunging the specimen, when newly gathered, for a minute into boiling water.

The great object in drying a specimen is to preserve its color, if possible, which is not often the case, and not to press it so flat as to crush any of the parts, because that renders it impossible subsequently to analyse them. When specimens have been thoroughly dried, they should be fastened by strong glue, not gum, nor paste, to have a sheet of good white

stout paper; the place where they are found, or the person from whom they were obtained, should be written at the foot of each specimen, and the name at the lowest right hand corner. If any of the flowers or fruits, or seeds, be loose, they should be put into small paper cases, which may be glued in some convenient place to the paper. These cases are extremely useful; and fragments so preserved, being well adapted for subsequent analysis, will often prevent the specimen itself from being pulled in pieces. The best size for the paper appears, by experience, to be  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $16\frac{1}{2}$ . Linnaeus used a size resembling our foolscap, but it is much too small; and a few employ paper  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $18\frac{1}{2}$ , but that is larger than is necessary, and much too expensive.

In analysing dried specimens, the flowers of fruits should always be softened in boiling water; this renders all the parts pliable, and often restores them to their original position. In arranging specimens when thus prepared, every species of the same genus should be put into a wrapper, formed of a whole sheet of paper, and marked at the lower left corner with the name of the genus. The genera should then be put together, according to their natural orders. To preserve plants against the depredations of insects, by which, especially the little Anobium castaneum, they are apt to be much infested, it has been recommended to wash each specimen with a solution of corrosive sublimate, in camphorated spirits of wine; but, independently of this being a doubtful mode of preservation, it is expensive, and in large collections extremely troublesome. I have found that suspending little open bags filled with camphor, in the inside of the doors of my cabinets, is a far more simple and a most effectual protection. It is true that camphor will not drive away the larvae that may be carried into the herbarium in fresh specimens; but the moment they become perfect insects, they quit the cases without leaving any eggs behind them."—*Florist's Magazine*.

## THE FRUIT TRADE OF FRANCE.

PARIS is the very best market for the sale in almost unlimited quantities of every eatable in the shape of fruit. Many species which from their delicate nature seem unfitted for distant transportation, and yet find their way thither from great distances, and are freely offered to the consumers of the capital. They come too, as fresh as when first gathered, owing to their peculiar mode of package in baskets, in which they may remain forty-eight hours, and withstand all sorts of shaking and jolting, without suffering any change.

The art of packing cherries and gooseberries in baskets is termed, in the rustic language of the market gardener, ring—bagging—bagnier. The wives and daughters of cultivators in the neighborhood of Paris possess this talent to remarkable perfection. Their mode of proceeding is in this wise: the fruit being first gathered in the most delicate way possible, is deposited in large round flat baskets, borne upon the head. As they are brought in, the women pack the fruit in other baskets of the capacity of four or five kilogrammes. The shape of these baskets is perfectly suited to their destination. They are made of brown willow and covered with its bark. They are very loosely put together, so that at short distances around the top may be inserted small branches of chestnut with their foliage upon them, while the bottom of every basket has a thick bed of the same leaves. These precautions taken, the baskets are filled and heaped up to top of the handle. The ends of the branches are then folded over the fruit, passing them above the basket handle, in intertwining their extremities. The whole is then tied together by a few turns of large pack thread, and the packing is complete. A basket of cherries or gooseberries well bound together in this way can travel without any extraordinary precautions and without danger to the fruit, not only in boat and railway car, but even

on a diligence or cart, on the roughest roads.

After the red fruit, the kind most difficult to pack well is the grape. In all the communes which send to Paris the excellent Chasselas grape sold under the name of the Chasselas de Fontainebleau, of which Thomery is the center, numerous companies of women and children are accustomed to seek in the forests of Fontainebleau, Ferrieres, Serrette and Orleans, the fern leaves necessary for grape packing. They are dried with great care, after removing their stalks and the coarser parts, and are then kept ready for use. The clusters are placed in their leafy bed in sheets of unsized paper and then covered with a thick layer of leaves kept in place by sprigs of fresh willow. The peculiar elasticity of the dry fern leaves thus keeps the grape from every bruise.

The process just described is hardly practised or known beyond the departments bordering on the Seine, or such as send fruits to Paris. By means of the complete network of railroads which now environ the capital, the departments of the south and center are put in the way of participating in the advantages of this rapid means of communication. Extensive orchards now newly planted will yield immense additional quantities of all sorts of fruit for Parisian consumption. Among these fruits, cherries, blackhearts, bigarreaus could safely reach their destination only by being carefully packed in the manner described. The cherries of the departments of the South are sold in Paris at fabulous prices prior to the time when the environs of Paris can furnish an addition to the supply. This may be inferred from the following figures. A kilogramme of cherries is sold, delivered in Paris for two francs, in the latter part of May. The retailers buy these first cherries to decorate rods ornamented with the braided leaves of the lily of the valley—every rod has six cherries weighing at least  $3\frac{1}{2}$  gr. With a kilogramme of cherries, then, they can make fifty batons or rods of cherries, each selling for ten centimes. So from a kilogramme of cherries, the retailer clears full five francs from the sale of his cherry rods, from which is only to be made the very trifling deduction of the cost of the rods and leaves.

The changeable climate of Paris does not allow regular crops of apricots to be counted upon in the gardens and orchards of that capital. There are frequently intervals of five years between the full crops. Paris therefore obtains this fruit, rare and expensive always, from the department of Puyedome and from l' Allier. The apricots are gathered a little before maturity, so that they may not decay during their transport; they are then packed in flat boxes, and sent by railroad. They arrive in good condition, maturing in the boxes, and are frequently kept some days before consumption.

Rouen, Havre, Fecamp, and Dieppe make to Russia, Sweden, and Norway frequent shipments of apples. Each apple is wrapped in a sheet of grey common paper. They place the fruit thus treated, in large boxes containing a thousand each, and in order that they may not become bruised on the passage, the space between each apple is carefully filled with paper clippings, tightly pressed together. The best pippins, or Reinettes, particularly the Reinette gris or grey pippins, are the best for a long voyage, if carefully treated in this way.

The same process of packing is resorted to with the oranges of Portugal and Malta, the Baleares too, and Azores, where the whole harvest is destined for transportation. The orange boxes are, however, rather smaller than those used for apples, as the peculiar nature of the fruit does not permit the confinement of so great a quantity in a confined space.

The figs and dates of the East, picked in baskets and boxes, are the object of an immense trade. In the kingdom of Darfour, (Central Africa,) baskets of dates of a determined weight, supply the functions of money; a certain number of baskets representing a horse, a camel, a coat, a bag of grain, and are thus received in exchange for these articles.—*Boston Transcript*.

## American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, July 12, 1854.

**EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.**—As we have before announced, the *Agriculturist* is sent no longer than ordered and paid for; so that any one receiving the paper need not expect to receive a bill for it afterwards. With the last number of any subscription we send a notice that the time is up, or what is equivalent, we generally send a bill for another year. The bill is made out at the full price \$2 a year. Those belonging to clubs will of course remit only the club price.

## THE GREAT RAILROAD SWINDLE.

## A LESSON TO CERTAIN FARMERS.

Nor twenty-five miles from New-York, two farmers are living side by side, whose history is quite instructive. To avoid wounding their feelings, we will substitute M— and P— for their real names. Mr. M. owns and cultivates 130 acres, and Mr. P. 124 acres. When first occupied, these farms were both very fertile, and soon enabled the owners to pay for them, and afterwards, by economy, to have a surplus at the end of each year. Neither of these men were very penurious, but both wished to lay by something for a "rainy day," and they planned their expenses so as to make a deposit every year. Mr. M. annually invested a considerable sum in various stocks and bonds, so that two years since he had over \$3000 in these. Being a little fearful as to the value of some of the securities, and wishing to concentrate matters as much as possible, he determined to seek out what he thought the best and most promising stock in the country, and invest the whole in a lump. He accordingly sold all his mining and railroad stock, and purchased 30 shares in the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, paying therefor \$105 per share, besides the stock brokers' commissions, &c. His certificates he deposited in his chest, and felt really comfortable over the prospect of large semi-annual dividends, and the prospective increase in the value of so promising a road. Scarcely three months elapsed before the Norwalk tragedy cut off all hope of immediate dividends, but he held on to his stock, flattering himself that it would all come right by-and-by. Most of our readers have probably learned by this time, that the recently discovered fraud upon this railroad of some two millions of dollars, has reduced the worth of the shares to less than half their original value, so that now farmer M.'s \$3150 is probably not worth \$1500.

Let us now see how farmer P. stands. Instead of trusting his hard earnings to speculators, he determined to invest them where he could keep an eye upon them. To this end, he set about a series of farm improvements. An old wet bog meadow, of nine or ten acres, he cleared up and drained at an expense of \$150. For several years this has yielded him fifty per cent. dividend in increased value of the crops produced. Another year he expended several hundred dollars in stocking his farm with improved animals. These have since paid at least 25 per cent. profit annually. The following years he expended all his surplus profits in

draining, cleaning his land of stones, carting on muck, marl, and lime, plowing in clover and other green crops, buying improved implements, &c., and last year the nett profits of his farm were \$530, while Mr. M.'s farm scarcely yielded \$100 over expense of cultivation. While Mr. P. has a farm in first-rate order for yielding annually large crops, Mr. M.'s farm is in so low a condition that his whole railroad stocks will not half suffice to put it in as profitable a state as that of his more prudent neighbor.

Our readers know how earnestly we have from year to year counseled these home investments. Here is one out of many proofs of the correctness of the views we have advanced. We may be allowed to add, that Mr. P. has been a constant reader of the *American Agriculturist* for eleven years, and in a recent conversation he stated that although he followed no man as a leader, and did not believe half he saw in agricultural papers, yet what he had read had been the means of suggesting many new ideas, and that he really believed that these suggestions, which had cost him less than twenty dollars, had indirectly been worth hundreds to him.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

## FARM SCENERY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LAKE ERIE.

LODER HOUSE, Dunkirk, N. Y., June 30, 1854.

THE train on which we arrived here before 11 P. M., leaves New-York at 7 A. M. We can hardly recommend to our friends a more attractive route, for the same distance and time occupied in passing over it. Almost every variety of scenery is embraced in this one day's travel, and all of it interesting and attractive. Passing over the Pontine marshes that beleaguer the Passaic and Hackensack, we rapidly whirl by Paterson, and soon enter the rural valley of the Ramapo. From this we emerge to the highlands of Chester, Goshen, and Middletown. From the latter, an unsurpassed view is opened to the east and south as far as the eye can reach. We noticed an addition to the suburbs since we last passed here, which indicates that some of our citizens have begun to appreciate the beauties of this locality, and are seeking for health, pure air, and delightful scenery at a point more convenient and accessible, than others go much farther for and get less of either.

Leaving Middletown, we soon reach the crest of the Shawangunk mountains, and descend rapidly to the precipitous and generally uncultivable valley of the Delaware, along whose bold and jagged sides we scramble from Port Jervis to Deposit, a distance of nearly 90 miles. We then pass over at a high grade, a distance of 16 miles, the dividing ridge that separates us from the valley of the Susquehanna, which we first encounter at Lanesboro. Nothing is more bold and beautiful than the views we get of both these valleys as we descend towards them, stretching far northwardly, through receding mountains on either side, covered to their summits with the lofty primeval forests. In this one respect do they resemble each other, for while the mountains descend for a considerable part of the distance to the very edge of the former stream, the generally luxuriant valley of the Susquehanna expands—always on one side and frequently on both, so as to leave ample margins for the cultivation of all the crops inci-

dent to their soil and climate. A few miles brings us to a hamlet of recent buildings, which mark the junction of the railroad from Scranton, one of the new outlets of the Lackawana and Pittston coal fields, that now find a rapidly augmenting market in central and western New-York, through the Chenango and Chemung canals and their connections, and the Ithica, Elmira, and other roads. A little distance farther brings us to Binghamton, a beautiful place of 10,000 inhabitants, at the junction of the Chenango and Susquehanna. A little further on is Owego, a beauty-spot on the face of nature. Soon after passing Owego we leave the latter stream, but immediately strike its western tributary, and thence follow the Chemung, through scenery not unlike what we have just left, to Elmira, another town larger we should judge than Binghamton.

The valley of the Canisteo comes next, and tributary to the Chemung which accompanies us to near Hornersville and a slightly elevated ridge, skirting one of the head branches of the Genesee, thence over to Olean creek and its recipient the Allegany; thence leaping another barrier, the Cattaraugus gallants us on our way till we catch a glimpse of Lake Erie, and soon after we fall into the rim of her basin at this western terminus of the New-York and Erie railroad.

Truly a grand and even *national work* it might properly enough be called, connecting as it does the vast inland seas of the West with the ocean on the East, through a distance of about 460 miles over mountain and through valley, at a cost of \$40,000,000. We believe this is the longest continuous railroad yet finished, belonging to a single corporation, to be found in the world. The running time is excellent, the express trains accomplishing it in less than 18 hours; and some little of the distance we ran eight miles in nine minutes. The equipments are faultless, the management excellent, and arrivals and departures prompt and up to programme. We were pleased to learn that the receipts of the road had largely increased within the year, which must however be seriously lessened by the grossly censurable conduct of the engineers in their late rebellion. We cannot too much applaud the firm stand taken by the officers of the company on this occasion, for the safety of passengers against their present pecuniary interest; and we trust that a discriminating public will not fail to appreciate and reward by their patronage, a conduct so meritorious.

Most of the entire region over which we have so rapidly passed, is grazing or meadow land. Corn, oats, and potatoes can every where be raised; but except in a limited portion of it, neither they nor wheat and barley can be raised with much profit. Grass every where looked well; corn and potatoes, though backward, had a healthy aspect, and with the recent rains and warm weather which have lately favored this region, their prospect is eminently encouraging. Some magnificent fields of wheat we noticed on the heavy loams of the Chemung and Conisteo valleys, and we have nowhere in the neighborhood of New-York or New-Jersey seen finer or more luxuriant corn, pole beans, &c., than in the gardens of Binghamton.

Throughout most of this region, the finest fruits incident to the latitude are to be found;

though we apprehend, the fine agricultural soils of Cayuga, Ontario, and Monroe counties, far surpass it in their adaptedness to a greater variety and perfection of northern fruits. When, however, we strike the westerly part of Cattaraugus and Chautauque, we find one of the finest sections of the country for the hardier fruits, apples, peaches, &c., and orchards of the former, which will rival any in the State for extent, productiveness, and quality. Their elevation and proximity to the cold, vernal winds from Lake Erie, keep them in check till all danger of frost is over, so the yield is more reliable than is to be found in almost any part of the Union.

For the American Agriculturist.

**"GREEN" VISITORS IN NEW-YORK.**  
HOTELS, PICKPOCKETS, CARRIAGE DRIVERS, &c.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—There are several of us, farmers, who desire to visit New-York, to see the Crystal Palace, and especially to attend the next show of the New-York State Agricultural Society, but we have heard so much of the "tricks upon travelers," especially upon uninitiated farmers, that we are really almost afraid to trust ourselves in a place of so much reputed danger. Can you not occasionally give us some of your "practical directions" as to how we can get to the city, how we can find a good hotel at a reasonable price, and how we can avoid imposition from carriage drivers, mock auctions, pickpockets, &c.? By so doing, you will oblige many of your readers, and among them a plain farmer in CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

Our readers will from time to time meet with notices of the different routes leading to the city. We will now only say that those from "Chautauque County," and other parts of Western New-York, will find the Erie Railroad the cheapest and most comfortable route to the city.

**Pickpockets.**—To avoid pickpockets, carry only as much accessible money as may be needed at the time, in the safest place, which is usually the pantaloons pocket. A coat pocket is always an unsafe place. Let any money above this amount, be kept in some inside pocket—say a waistband watch-pocket—and let it be carefully pinned or sewed in. It is always best to carry money in two places, so that in case of theft of one portion, the traveler will not be penniless.

**Auctions.**—Fully and resolutely determine to purchase *nothing* whatever at auctions, no matter how tempting may be the *apparent* opportunity to speculate. Some of the most skilful financers have been imposed upon successfully, while few strangers have ever made any thing by purchasing at New-York auctions.

**Conveyances.**—To direct in regard to conveyances in New-York is a difficult matter. There are plenty of omnibuses or railroads running between almost all points in the city. The charge in the omnibuses is sixpence, for any distance, long or short; recently, some lines are charging only three cents. The city railroad fare is in all cases five cents, whether the passenger rides five rods or five miles. In regard to other conveyances, we defer speaking to another time.

**Hotels.**—There are hotels of every grade in this city, where lodgings or meals can be obtained at various prices. The larger hotels, such as the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Howard House, New-York Hotel, and a number of others charge \$2, \$2 50, and higher, per day, according to location and size of room,

&c. Other hotels charge various prices, varying from \$1 to \$2 per day.

**European Hotels.**—There is a distinct class of hotels kept on what is called the "European plan." These make a specific charge for room and bed only. The usual price is fifty cents per day, whether one stays a day or a week. Attached to each of these houses is an eating-room, in which are a large number of small tables. Upon the table is a printed card, or "bill of fare," upon which is given the price of each plate of food called for. Thus—tea and coffee, 6 cents per cup; beef-steak, including potatoes, bread, &c., 6 or 12 cents; various kinds of pie or pudding, 6 cents per plate; extra plate of bread, 3 cents, &c., &c. By this arrangement one can get as much or little as they may want, and pay accordingly. Those stopping at these hotels can take their meals at the same house, or wherever else they may happen to be when hungry. They can also have their dishes sent to their rooms, by paying a little higher price per plate than in the regular eating-room. There are now in the city a large number of eating-houses or dining-saloons, where the same method of charging by the plate is practised. Many thousands of business men, living in the country or "up town," get their dinners, or noon lunches, at these dining-saloons.

Of these European hotels, we may name Savery's Temperance Hotel, Lovejoy's, French's, Tammany Hall, (these are all near the Park,) Girard House, Dey Street House, Delmonico's, Florence's, &c.

We may especially refer to the first-named of these—Savery's Temperance Hotel and Dining-saloon. This is on Beekman street, adjoining the office of the *New-York Times*, which is near the Park. This hotel is kept by Mr. Savery, who has long been known to the New-Yorkers as the proprietor of a strictly temperance dining-saloon. The rooms are new and comfortable, and can be had for 35 to 50 cents a day, according to size and location. Mr. Savery was the first, if not still the only one, to adopt the American currency of dollars and cents. Thus, his bill of fare reads: rooms, 35 or 50 cents per day, instead of 37½ and 50; meats, &c., 5, 10, 15, or 20 cents per plate, instead of 6½, 12½, 18½. Gentlemen can take their ladies with them to this hotel. We do not know that this can be done at the other European hotels.

Any other similar information desired by "Chautauque County Farmer," or others, we shall be happy to furnish, if in our power.

HOW TO GET TO BOSTON.

A MAMMOTH STEAMER.

THERE are several routes between New-York and Boston, all of which we have traveled over during a few years past. Each of these has some peculiar advantages. Those who *must* go in the shortest possible time, at whatever expense and sacrifice of comfort, will take the railroad route; but those who at all study comfort and expense, instead of gaining a few minutes time, which they may not need, will choose one of the Sound routes. Of these latter we give the preference to that by the way of Fall River. There is by this route the least railroad travel, and the best chance to enjoy a night's repose. The larger size of the boats, their greater convenience of cabins and state-rooms, and the

well-known gentlemanly character of the officers and employees are not the least recommendations. Travelers leaving New-York at 5 P. M. are not disturbed till daylight, when they wake up at Fall river, and after a short morning ride, arrive at Boston in time for breakfast. So also those going in the opposite direction have a full night's rest. The boats now running on this line are among the largest on the Sound, and the company, encouraged by past success, are building for the line the largest inland steamer in the world. The enormous cylinder of this boat, the Metropolis, is *one hundred and four inches in diameter*, working with twelve feet stroke. It is thirteen feet eight inches in length, and weighs 34,099 pounds. A short time since E. K. COLLINS, Capt. NYE, of the Pacific, Col. BORDEN, HORATIO ALLEN, THOMAS B. STILLMAN, and others, in all, twenty persons, sat down to a lunch upon temperance principles, inside of this gigantic cylinder. After dinner, 101 men stood up inside of the cylinder with room for a number more. A horse and carriage passed through it several times without difficulty.

DESSERTS AND DRINKS IN HOT WEATHER.

WHAT reason or philosophy is there in the custom of finishing off a hearty meal at noon, with sweet desserts—such as pies, puddings, tarts, &c.? These are very readily changed to acids by the warmth of the stomach, long before the stronger meats and vegetables can be digested, and the result is a disordered system.

In hot weather the less of sweet and sour (acid) substances taken into the system the better. The heat facilitates the conversion of the former into the latter, while the latter hastens the souring of other food, and the consequence is, heartburn, sourness and rising in the stomach, impurity of the blood, and especially diarrhoea.

We must for the same reason condemn fermented drink. These very soon go through the next stage of fermentation and become acid. Molasses and water are extensively used as a summer drinks. These alone would be liable to the same objections, but the usual addition of ginger produces a counteracting effect, and prevents diarrhoea. *Too much ginger produces costiveness.*

For the American Agriculturist.

RECIPES FOR THE LADIES.

TO CLEAN KID GLOVES OF ANY COLOR.

TAKE white soap and make a very thick "lather" with a soft brush, such as gentlemen use in shaving, and put the glove upon the hand; cover it with the "lather" and rub it off quickly with a clean flannel till it is dry. Repeat the process till the glove is clean, being careful that it is done so quickly as not to saturate the kid, and, "they will look as nice as new."

TO MAKE FRUIT-PIES.

No *under crust* should be made to apple or any fruit-pie. It is always heavy and not fit to eat. Place a narrow rim of paste around the edge of the plate, and fill with the fruit, either raw or stewed, and cover it. The juices will be retained much better, and it will save a *sight* of flour and butter, which is no trifling consideration in these days, and what is of more consequence, save *dyspepsia*, which costs more. After cutting, they are taken out with a spoon.

M.

## Boys' Corner.

For the American Agriculturist.

## DO YOU INTEND TO BE A GENTLEMAN?

A QUESTION FOR BOYS.

As I sat at the table a few evenings since, a gentleman called. He was invited to take a seat with us. As he had already supped, he declined. This person is a man of talent and education, but as I turned to look at him, in the course of conversation, I observed a habit which so disgusted me, that it was with an effort I could finish my tea.

I at once thought of the boys who read the *Agriculturist*, and thought I should like to write to them about the importance of forming correct habits in their boyhood. "The child is father of the man," Wordsworth says in one of his poems. The habits of character you form now, will in all probability, be the habits and character you will retain when you are a man. I suppose the individual to whom I have alluded was entirely unconscious of doing any thing disagreeable. If not, perhaps he did not consider it of much consequence. He may have grown up with the opinion that little things are of small importance. Now, that this is not always so; you may easily see if you drop a spark of fire in a pile of shavings; the whole will be immediately in flames, and will do as much injury as if it had been kindled by a large coal.

Our happiness depends quite as much on little things as on great. Small trials are as difficult to bear as any. People often lose their patience when a dress is torn, or a pitcher broken, who would be quiet and calm if some serious misfortune had befallen them.

I hope, boys, you intend to be gentlemen. I do not mean fops and dandies, but true gentlemen. You have perhaps seen the remark made by Henry Ward Beecher that "dress does not make the man, but after he is made, he looks better dressed up." Neither do gentlemanly habits and manners make the man, but they certainly improve him after he is made, and render him agreeable and prepossessing.

If you intend to be gentlemen, you must begin now, by always conducting, under all circumstances, just as well as you know how. Some of you I suppose, have better advantages of society, and more careful instruction at home, than others, but no boy, who has intelligence enough to be interested in an agricultural paper, need fail to be a gentleman if he tries.

A true gentleman is always courteous. He answers respectfully when spoken to, no matter by whom. Do you remember the anecdote of Gen. Washington, who raised his hat, and bowed politely to a colored man he met, who had previously saluted him with the usual civility of the race. A friend with him expressed surprise. "Do you think," said he, "I would be less polite than a negro?" I hope, when you are tempted to be uncivil to those whom you consider beneath you, you will not forget the good example of the Father of his country. I suppose the secret of Washington's politeness and greatness was, as his mother proudly said of him, that "George was always a good boy."

He was a gentleman, such a gentleman as I should be glad to believe every boy, who reads this, will one day be. If you would be polite

to all, you must cultivate kind feelings towards all. A gentleman is not a rough man. He may have great energy and power of character as had Washington, but still he is a *gentleman*.

ANNE HOPE.

## A PRACTICAL JOKER.

ARTHUR M.—was a bright little boy of ten years, and his pleasant face and cheerful spirit seemed like a ray of heaven's own blessed sunlight in his mother's otherwise solitary dwelling. But I am sorry to say Arthur was not loved by his companions. He was a practical joker, and his little friends were in constant fear when in his company, of having some unpleasant trick played upon them. If they went to gather nuts or berries he did love to kill a snake and throw it around some boy's neck, just for the fun of hearing him scream. When they went to bathe, they often found a frog in their pockets, or their shoes would be filled with angle worms. And he was sometimes so very cruel as to take away a boy's dinner, and fill his basket with stones.

These things were very annoying, and at length Arthur was left to play alone, or go home to his little sister. Dear little Eliza was just beginning to go to school, and Arthur loved her very much. But his love of "fun" as he called it, was sometimes so strong, that he would even overturn his sled, and throw the sweet little girl into the snow.

His mother strove in vain to correct this cruel propensity, and she felt some anxiety on his account, when a new father came to take charge of his education. His own father died when he was a babe, and of course he had never known a father's love. But he was very much pleased when a pleasant, smiling gentleman came to live with them, and he was told that he might call him father.

One morning, a few days after Mrs. M.—was married to Mr. L., Arthur was told to cut some potatoes, and give them to the cow. He obeyed very cheerfully, cut the potatoes, and carried them to the barn; but when he placed them before the cow, he turned a peck measure over them, so that the cow could not eat them. "My son," said Mr. L., when he returned, "did you give the potatoes to the cow?" "Yes sir" he replied, but the merry twinkle of his eye led his father to suspect something wrong, and he very soon went to the barn himself. Arthur was frightened when he saw him go out, for he expected a whipping. But no notice was taken of the *joke*, as he called it.

Soon, there came a snow-storm, and when it passed away, the snow lay piled in deep drifts on both sides of the road. Arthur started for school the next morning, drawing his little sister on his sled; but when he came near the deep drifts, suddenly the sled overturned, and Eliza was buried in the snow. Arthur sprang to take her up and very tenderly led her back to the house. But his father stood at the window, and saw the whole transaction. Next morning Mr. L. said pleasantly, "I'll draw you to school this morning if you like." Arthur was delighted. He thought his father was very kind indeed. But when they came to the drift, suddenly the sled was overturned, and he was buried in the snow.

"You must learn to hold on better than this," said Mr. L., "if you mean I shall draw you." And he quietly returned to the house, leaving Arthur to get out as he could.

"Oh! chicken for dinner! chicken for dinner!" shouted Arthur as he returned from school, finding his favorite dish on the table. They were soon seated, and Mr. L. helped Arthur to a large plate full. But just as he was taking up his knife and fork, his father took up a large bowl that stood by his plate, and turned over Arthur's dinner. At first he looked up in surprise, but he immediately understood it. He was very hungry, but he did not dare to remove the bowl. The rest of the family began to eat, but he sat

looking very red and unhappy. At length he burst into tears.

"Father," said he, "I never will put the peck-measure over the cow's dinner again, and I'll never turn sissy into the snow again, if you'll let me eat my dinner."

"Very well, my son," said Mr. L., removing the bowl; "you find practical jokes are not *very pleasant* when played upon yourself. Always remember that if you would be loved and respected, you must do by others as you wish others to do by you."—*N.Y. Independent.*

## Scrap-Book.

JOHN G. SAXE.

BELLOW we give an article from the *Western Literary Register*, which is really witty enough to have been written by the subject of the essay himself; and we should be half inclined to believe it was, did it not bear the signature of J. CLEMENT, and did we not well know Mr. SAXE's modest pretensions. The writer of this can well appreciate the force of the description, for he was once a member of the "defunct academy" alluded to, and from Mr. SAXE himself, first learned "hic-hæc-hocing it."

For whatever of college lore we have since acquired, we are in part indebted to Mr. SAXE, who said many things calculated to encourage us on, and incite us to see the inside of those college walls so often and so amusingly described to us by him.

The wittiest living poet, John G. Saxe, of Vt., is a native of that State, and was born at Highgate, Franklin county, on the second of June, 1816. Bred on a farm, John cultivated pumpkins instead of puns until he was seventeen. Indeed, his awful habit of punning did not develop itself to an alarming degree until he was of age. His youth of innocence did not overshadow his wicked literary career. Little did the world know, when John was dropping corn and pumpkin seeds, raking hay and digging potatoes, like any other honest and industrious swain, that he would one day be riding on a rail all over the country, and drawing people together in lecture-rooms, and then sending them home with mouths ajar and the side ache.

It was Irving, who says that one half of the world was made to ride, and the other half to be ridden. As it respects laughing, the parties are more equally divided. All mankind were made to laugh, and John G. Saxe was made to make 'em do it.

At the age of seventeen, John forsook the grainfields, repudiated manual labor, and went to St. Albans, where, in riotous living on Greek and other roots, he spent his best days among grammar-school vagrants. Ere long he strolls away to Middlebury, where, strange to say, he is permitted to tarry for four years. When he finally took his departure, the shepherds who there officiate in the classic fields, instead of cropping an ear, as sheep are often marked, posted him off with "A. B." affixed to his name—signifying, we suppose, that he had mastered the first two letters of the alphabet. Encouraged by his progress in literature, he strayed as far west as Lewiston, N. Y., where, for a short time, in the once famous and now defunct academy, he taught young ideas how to shoot—amiss, of course. Tired, at length, of hearing boys and girls hic-hæc-hocing it, he took another downward step by entering a lawyer's office in Lockport, a few miles from Lewiston. Subsequently he returned to where he was at length legally finished, and where he was admitted to the bar in September, 1848. He had previously practised in courting; and now began to practice in courts. Here we may as well state that he took to himself a wife and the nine muses almost simultaneously.

The first poem which Mr. Saxe submitted to the inspection of an editor, was entitled, "A Legal Ballad," called in his published work, "The Briefless Barrister." It was copied into this periodical, and half of our readers, we presume, can "say it by heart." It showed at once the mournful propensity of the author's mind to the pun, and was in fact, a precursor of his headlong career in the forbidden path of the Comical. "Progress, a Satire," the longest poem of his in print, was pronounced before the Alumni of Middlebury College in 1846, and was soon afterward printed in New-York. It is pregnant with verbal and rythmical felicities, and occupies a high position among our satirical verse. "A New Rape on the Lock," appeared in 1849. "The Proud Miss McBride," in 1848, and "The Times," in 1849. Near the close of the last-mentioned year, his poems were brought out in handsome style by Messrs. Ticknor, Reed & Fields, of Boston, and they have run through five editions. He has since written a lengthy poem entitled "New England," which he has recited one hundred and fifty times in as many cities and villages. It is not yet in print. This poem, with a few shorter ones, is all the capital added to his acknowledged metrical stock during the last four years. He has not so much vanity as some other poetic pyrotechnists, and does not claim all the fireworks which emanate from his brain. A little blaze of metrical wit frequently flashes up in the columns of the *Boston Morning Post* anonymously, but it is easy to see what Lucifer made the match. The prince of punsters cannot rid his poetic offspring of the mark which betrays their parentage, any easier than poor Hester Prynne could remove the scarlet letter.

A clever English writer of the last century, said that the way to expose the iniquity of punning, like the expedient of curing drunkenness, is to show a man in that condition! but as Mr. Saxe is of respectable parentage—no one of the name, for at least two generations back, having come to his end in a loop of strong twine, we spare him.

Whatever Mr. Saxe's behavior may be, he is a respectable looking man—for an editor. He says of himself—

"Now I am a man, you must learn,  
Less famous for beauty than strength,  
And for aught I could ever discern,  
Of rather superfluous length.

It is very modest in him to decry his own beauty; being a poet, he is *licensed* to do it. Touching his height, he further sings as follows—

"In truth, 'tis but seldom one meets,  
Such a Titan in human abodes,  
And when I stalk over the streets,  
I'm a perfect Colossus of roads."

Though a giraffe among humans, Mr. Saxe is a happy example, in length, of the fitness of things, showing that there is *design* in the construction of animals, particularly the *higher*. Born in an uneven part of the country, it was necessary, that he, like Green Mountain boys generally, should be tall, in order to look over the hills! We have only to add, in this department of personalities that, though not decidedly corpulent, our laughing poet is more fat limbic than lymphatic.

In conclusion, we have only to add and to show that the wicked are prospered. Not only does Mr. Saxe sell his poetry, but he gets gain by traffic in the political market. He has held the office of District Attorney; is now Inspector of Customs at Burlington, where he has resided for five or six years; and realizes something from editing and publishing the *Burlington Sentinel*. In his Lecture on "Poets and Poetry," he discourses eloquently on the opulence of American bards—Bryant, Halleck, Longfellow, Sprague and Dr. Holmes; but modestly says nothing of his own beautiful cottage, in the handsomest town in New-England—in which cottage, by the way, he has a gradually-augmenting brood of young Democrats, whom he is rearing for the salvation of the nation.

#### AUCTIONEER IN CALIFORNIA.

THE reporter of the *San Francisco News* furnishes that paper with the following report of a speech made by a California Auctioneer:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I now have the honor of putting up a fine pocket handkerchief; a yard wide, a yard long, and almost a yard thick; one half cotton, and t'other half cotton, too; beautifully printed with stars and stripes on one side, and the stripes and stars on t'other; it will wipe dust from the eyes so completely as to be death to demagogues, and make politics as bad a business as printing papers; its great length, breadth and thickness, together with its dark color will enable it to hide dirt, and never need washing; going at one dollar?—seventy-five cents?—fifty cents?—twenty-five cents?—one bit? Nobody wants it?—Oh! thank you, sir?

"Next, gentlemen, for the ladies won't be permitted to bid on this article, is a real, simon-pure, tempered, highly-polished, keen-edged Sheffield razor; bran spankin' new; never opened before to sun-light, moon-light, star-light, day-light, or gas-light; sharp enough to shave a lawyer, or cut a disagreeable acquaintance, or poor relation; handle of buck-horn; with all the rivets but the two at the ends, of pure gold: Who will give two dollars? one dollar? half a dollar? Why, ye long-bearded, dirty-faced, reprobates, with not room enough on your phizzes for a Chinese woman to kiss, I'm off'ring you a bargain at half a dollar! Well I will throw in this strap at half a dollar!—razor and strap—a recent patent; two rubs upon it will sharpen the city attorney; all for four bits; and a piece of soap—sweeter than roses; lathers better than a school-master; and strong enough to wash out all the stains from a California politician's countenance, all for four bits!—Why, you have only to put the razor-strap and soap under your pillow at night, to wake up in the morning clean shaved; won't anybody give two bits, then, for the lot? I knew I would sell 'em.

"Next, ladies and gentlemen, I offer three pair socks, hose, stockings or half hose, just as you've a mind to call them. Knit by a machine made on purpose, out of cotton wool; the man that buys these will be enabled to walk till he gets tired; and, providing his boots are high enough, needn't have any corns; the legs are as long as bills against the corporation, and as thick as the heads of the members of Legislature; who wants 'em at one half dollar?—thank-ee, madam, dollar?

"Next, I offer you a pair of boots; made especially for San Francisco, with heels long enough to raise a man up to the Hoadley grades, and nails to insure against being carried over by a land-slide; legs wide enough to carry two revolvers and a bowie knife, and the uppers of the very best horse leather. A man in these boots can move about as easy as the State Capital; who says twenty dollars? All the tax payers ought to buy a pair, to kick the council with; everybody ought to have a pair to kick the Legislature with—and they will be found of assistance in kicking the bucket; especially if somebody should kick at being kicked—ten dollars for legs, uppers and soles! while souls, and miserable souls at that, are bringing twenty thousand dollars in Sacramento! ten dollars! ten dollars! gone at ten dollars!

"Next is something that you ought to have gentlemen; a lot of good gallowses,—sometimes called suspenders. I know that some of you will after awhile be furnished at the State's expense, but you can't tell which one, so buy where they're cheap; all that deserve hanging are not supplied with a gallows, if so there would be nobody to make laws, condemn criminals, or hang culprits, until a new election; made of pure gum elastic—stretch like a judge's conscience,—and last as long as a California office-holder will steal; buckles of pure iron, and warranted to hold so tight that no man's wife can rob him of the breeches; are, in short, as strong, as good, as perfect, as effectual, and

as *bona fide* as the ordinance against Chinese shops on Dupont street—gone at twenty-five cents."

#### HOW TO BE HEALTHY.

It is well said, by one who had thoroughly studied the subject, that the highest ambition of an ancient Greek was to be healthy, beautiful and rich. We cannot help thinking, says the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, that the old Athenians, in this respect, were wiser than ourselves. Much as we boast of our wonderful intelligence, we have not yet practically attained to a method of life so comprehensive as that pursued, not only by philosophers, but by the men of fashion about town in Africa and the Peloponnesus. They placed health first, and money-making last, while we invert this order. Yet they were Pagans, and we Christians. Surely we should cry "shame" to ourselves.

In reality, the two principal objects sought by the ancient Greek, health and beauty, were but one and the same. For beauty cannot exist without health. The man who is constantly confined at the counting desk soon acquires an habitual stoop; the one who devotes his whole soul to money-making becomes wrinkled before his time. On the contrary, he who indulges in proper exercise and recreation, as, for example, a well-to-do farmer in healthy districts, carries an erect frame to the verge of seventy, and has a ruddy cheek even when an octogenarian. The first, by neglecting the laws of nature, not only destroys his own manly bearing, but *transmits a puny form and weakly constitution to his children. The last perpetuates a race of hardy sons and majestic daughters.*

There is but one way to preserve his health, and that is to live moderately, take proper exercise, and be in the fresh air as much as possible. The man who is always shut up in a close room, whether the apartment be a minister's study, a lawyer's office, a professor's laboratory, or merchant's gas-light store, is defying nature, and must sooner or later pay the penalty. If his avocation renders such confinement necessary during a portion of the year, he can avoid a premature breaking down of the constitution only by taking due exercise during the long vacations of the summer and winter months. The waste of stamina must be restored by frequent and full draughts of mountain and sea-beach air, by the pursuits of the sportsman, by travel, or other similar means. Every man who has felt the recuperative effects of a month or two of relaxation, knows from his own experience how genial its influence is; how it sends him back to business with a new flow of spirits; how it almost recreates him, so to speak. Between the lad brought up to physical exercises in the invigorating open air, and one kept continually at school, or in the factory, there is an abyss of difference, which becomes more perceptible every year, as manhood approaches, the one expanding into stalwart, full-chested health, while the other is never more than a half-completed man.

The advantages of exercise are as great in females also. All that we have said about preserving health in the man is as true of the opposite sex. But this is not the whole. The true foundation of beauty in woman is exercise in fresh air. No cosmetics are equal to these. The famous Diana of Poitevers, who maintained her loveliness until she was near sixty, owed this extraordinary result, in her own opinion, to her daily bath, early rising, and her exercise in the saddle. English ladies of rank are celebrated, the world over, for their splendid persons and brilliant complexions, and they are proverbial for their attention to walking and riding, and the hours spent daily out of doors. The sallow cheeks, stooping figures, susceptibility to cold, and almost constant ill-health, which prevail among the American wives and daughters generally, are to be attributed almost entirely to their excessive sedentary life, and to the infirmity caused by the same life on the

part of their parent. A woman can no more become beautiful, in the true sense of the term, or remain so, without healthful exercise in the open air, than a plant can thrive without light. If we put the latter into a cellar, it either dies out-right, or refuses to bloom. Shall we wilt our sisters, wives, or daughters by a similar deprivation of what is as necessary to their harmonious development?

In another aspect, the care of health is a more important thing than is usually supposed. There is no doubt that, as between city and country, the population of the former suffers most from want of exercise and fresh air, and that consequently the stamina, so to speak, of a city population is inferior to that of a rural one. It is even said that in some cities, Paris for instance, few strictly town-bred families last over a century, and that, if the population was not continually recruited from the country, it would die out. It is an equally striking fact, and one that lies within the observation of all of us, that the most energetic merchants generally, in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have been originally lads from the rural towns or counties, whose well-balanced health has not only produced well-balanced, vigorous, enterprising minds, but enabled them to endure an amount of fatigue which the average of their city-bred competitors could not rival.

The public weal, therefore, as well as the happiness of the individual, is concerned in this question of health. Yet we Americans almost ignore it, and practically neglect it entirely. The old Greeks had their gymnasiums for physical exercise, which were as much state institutions as common schools are now. Were not the Greeks wiser, after all, than we are, at least in this particular?—*S. C. Adv.*

#### SHARP PRACTICE.

L. B. G.'s case of *Sharp Practice* reminds us of an incident once related to us by our old friend Senator Seward, when we were "fetching a walk" along the Owasco canal, one pleasant summer evening, in the southern precincts of "sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain," (Goldsmith!) "My first case," said the Governor, "in Cayuga county, outside of the village, was in the town of S——, and I walked the whole distance to attend to it. It was a plain case, an action for debt before a country jury. I arrived in court in due season, and was ready at once to proceed; but the defendant did not want to go on without his counsel, who had not yet made his appearance. After waiting for some time, and no counsel presenting himself, I thought professional courtesy did not require any longer delay. So I arose, and laid before the court and jury a plain, unvarnished statement of the case in hand, and was about claiming judgment for my client, when there was a sudden bustle in the court-room, and the defendant exclaimed, "Hold on!—switch off!—dry up a minute! Here comes my lawyer!" I looked round, and saw my antagonist walking up toward the bar. I had never seen such a specimen of a "lawyer." He wore an old round-crowned drab hat, with a tow-string tied around it for a band, with a short, black pipe twisted in it, and "two-and-sixpence" marked in figures with red chalk on the side. He had a short and very crooked stick over his shoulder, on which were suspended his coat and "jacket," and his tow trowsers were rolled nearly up to his knees, and he was without shoes or stockings. As he came up to the table, he tossed his garments off from his stick, wiped his steaming face with a dirty red-and-yellow cotton handkerchief, and then "opened" upon the court. "Sharp practice this," said he, to let a young Auburn lawyer come down here to mystify and confuse the minds of plain people like us, and have the talk all his own way! What's been a-goin' on? How far has he got?" I rose and remarked that I had waited more than a reasonable time, and had then made a plain

statement of my case to the court and jury, but that I would now recapitulate my argument, which I at once proceeded to do. When I had finished, he took a huge quid of pig-tail in his mouth, and scarcely deigning a look at me, said to the jury: "Well, there—that's all he's got to say! Now I sha'n't say nothing. I know, and so do you, that common law is common sense. The young man didn't think we had 'ither on 'em. Ha! ha!—guess he'll find he's mistaken! I leave the whole thing to you, gentlemen. You won't have to wait long, I expect, to come to a decision." "And the case was *instantly* decided against me," said the Governor, "although as clearly in favor of my client as the sun at noon-day." Now it strikes us that this was "Sharp Practice." It was too "plain a case" to the pettifogger, to at all baffle the jury.—*Knickerbocker for July.*

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LITTLE TO DO.—The *Cleveland Plaindealer* says an athletic specimen of a man from the Emerald Isle, called into the counting-room of one of our River street merchants. He took off his hat to make his best bow.

"The top of the mornin' to ye, Mister P——, I've been told ye're in want of help."

"I've but little to do," replied P——, with mercantile gravity.

"I'm the very boy for yeess. It's but but little I care about doin'—sure it's the money I'm affer."

The naive reply procured him a situation.

A GENTLEMAN in one of the towns of Massachusetts had a pet dog, which, as the law required, he wished to have licensed. He inquired of the Clerk if the dog had made personal application? "No," was the reply, "you, as next of kin, can take out the papers."

IN RUINS.—A country paper lately got up an account of a fire, headed,—"Destructive fire—eleven buildings, ten horses, and one cow in ruins."

#### SALE OF IMPORTED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

THE stock recently imported by the Livingston County Stock Association, was sold at Avon, on Tuesday last. There were twelve animals sold, averaging near \$600 a head. From a list which we give below, it will be seen that it was all sold to residents of the County, and by the articles of Association and the terms of the sale, is to remain in the County for three years from the time of the sale, and the members of the Association have precedence in its use. If there had been no loss of animals, the Association would more than make itself whole in the enterprise, and while now the stockholders lose something, the community generally will be largely benefitted, and these few blooded animals will in a short time make a decided improvement in the stock of the County. Below we give a list of the animals, the purchasers' names, and the amount paid:

BULLS.	
Blestoe, 5 years old, J. W. Taylor, Homer	
Sackett and others.....	\$1,000
USURPER, 15 mos. old, C. H. Carroll, Groveland.....	
	1,075
HEIFERS.	
Music, 18 months old, J. S. Wadsworth, Genesee.....	690
Lady Ellington, 16 months old, J. S. Wadsworth.....	400
Australia, 16 months old, J. S. Wadsworth, 615	
Hopeless, 18 months old, J. S. Wadsworth, 400	
Medora, 10 months old, C. H. Carroll, Groveland.....	360
Miss Dowley, 10 months old, Homer Sackett, Caledonia, m.....	625
Fallacy, 18 months old, Richard Peck, Lima, 535	
Damsel, 18 months old, N. Chappell, Avon, 350	
Treasure, 2 years old, D. H. Albertston, Avon.....	505
Phenix 2d, 3 years old, and Calf Sultana, D. H. McHardy, Avon.....	380

*Livingston Republican.*

#### Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour is 50 to 75 cts. lower than at our last for common brands. Corn has fallen fully 10 cts. per bushel. Pork is \$1 to \$1 50 less per bbl., while Beef remains firm. Lard a decline. Hay a small advance. Wool is pretty active at prices from 10 to 12 cts. per lb. lower than last year at this time.

Cotton an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  ct. per lb. Nothing of interest in other Southern products.

Money is in great demand, and difficult to be had, except upon the most unquestionable security. Railroad and some other kinds of stocks are exceedingly depressed, owing to the astounding frauds recently brought to light of over issues, &c. At present a general panic reigns in this community in regard to stocks, which it will take some time to get over.

The Weather has been very hot and dry the past week. Grass is drying up somewhat, and hay will not prove quite so abundant as was anticipated. Most of the Wheat now in the Middle States is harvested, and proves a full average crop—that of the South was more than an average on the whole. If the Northern States yield an average, it will be by far the largest crop ever produced in America. There has been a great want of hands for the harvest, and wages have ranged from \$1 50 to \$3 per day—averaging full \$2. To obviate this, every farmer another year should secure both a Mowing and Reaping machine. Rye and Barley are coming in well, and Oats look promising. Corn is growing finely on the average. At the South generally, it proves a great crop, as an uncommonly large breadth of land was planted, and the season on the whole has been favorable in that quarter. It is now fast ripening in that section, and the crop may be considered out of danger.

As we go to press, (Monday P. M.) there is a slight fall of rain. Should this amount to anything, it will greatly benefit the growing crops.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 26. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two *complete* volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without rewriting the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good rhyme does not constitute good poetry; on the contrary, some of the best poetry we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best rhyme contains not a single poetic sentiment.

From the *Mark Lane Express*, Monday, June 26.

#### REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

The reports from the agricultural districts are, as is usually the case at this period of the year, somewhat conflicting; but those of a favorable character certainly preponderate. We have heard no more of the disease which was said to have attacked the Wheat plant in Suffolk; indeed a correspondent from thence, whilst admitting that rust prevails to some ex-

tent, gives it as his opinion that the mischief likely to result from the same—as far as any idea can at present be formed—will be trifling. The plant is now generally in ear, and in the course of another week a good deal will be in bloom. The ear has come out tolerable well, and is long and well formed; and though we are not inclined to agree with those who anticipate an unusually abundant harvest, we are disposed to expect, should the summer be moderately favourable, a good acreable yield, and the breadth being allowed to be greater than usual, the total produce would be large. The spring corn crops are not favorably spoken of on hot, dry soil; but in other situations there is little to find fault with.

Hay-making has been pretty generally commenced this week. The late rains, followed as they have been by increased heat, have stimulated the growth of grass, and the swathes prove heavier than expected; still we much doubt whether the yield will amount to an average; indeed, in many parts of the kingdom, the crop must unquestionably be very short.

Potatoes appear to be going on well; and the quality of the new brought to market is better than has been the case for some seasons past.

The Wheat trade has, under the influence of fine weather, become very dull within the last few days; and at all the leading provincial markets held since Wednesday, the tendency of prices has been downwards. Whether any material decline from present rates will take place will depend on the extent of the foreign arrivals. A continuance of fine weather would of course have its accustomed influence; but we question whether prices would give way much if the supplies from abroad should fall off to the extent we are led to believe will be the case. Notwithstanding the very liberal character of the imports since the beginning of the year, stocks have not accumulated, the deliveries from warehouse having for months past been quite equal to, if not greater than, the quantities received; indeed the smallness of the home-supplies has thrown consumption almost wholly on foreign, and without constant additions to the stocks of the latter, the granaries would speedily be cleared out.

The imports of Wheat and Flour into the United Kingdom, during the month ending 5th inst., consisted of 611,992 qrs. of the former, and 373,761 cwts. of the latter. A large portion of the Wheat was from the Black Sea, and a considerable part of the Flour from France. From these quarters no further receipts can be calculated on; and as America is not likely to send any large quantity of bread-stuffs to Great Britain this side harvest, we are inclined to think that the next month or two will show a very important decrease in the imports.

#### PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, July 8, 1854.

The market to-day is very brisk, and the supply is too small for the demand. The gardeners are having fine times now, as the prices for most of the produce are higher than they have been for sometime past. A few apples are in market now from the South, but we think are no more fit to be reported than the apples are to be used. Old potatoes are a drug in the market what few there are.

FRUITS.—Raspberries, Antwerp, 2 hundred baskets, \$16; Common, \$6; Cherries, Red Dutch, 2 lb., 9c. Various other kinds, 5 and 7c. 2 lb. Currants, 2 lb., 5 and 7c.; Gooseberries, 2 bushel, \$3@\$3 50; Huckleberries, 2 bushel, \$4; New Potatoes, 2 bushel, \$3 50; Tomatoes, 2 basket, \$3; Cucumbers, 2 hundred, 75c.; Beets, 2 hundred bunches, \$4; Carrots, \$3; Peas, 2 bushel, 75c.; String Beans, 2 bushel, 37 1/2c.; Bermuda Onions, 2 bushel, \$4; Jersey Onions, 2 bushel, \$4 50; Turnips, 2 hundred \$4; Cabbage, 2 hundred, \$5@\$8.

Butter, Ohio, 2 lb., 13@16c.; New-York State, 16@19c.; Orange County, 19@21c.; Cheese, 7@9c. 2 lb.; Eggs, 2 doz., 15@16c.

#### NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, July 10, 1854.

The prices to-day are about the same as for the last two weeks, but the sales were slow and a large number of cattle in market, most of them very fine indeed. When we left the market this afternoon the prospect was that a large number would be left over. The prices of to-day are

Beeves, \$8@10 1/2 cts. per pound.

Cows and calves, \$30@\$50; Veals, 4 1/2@5@6 1/2 cts. per pound. Sheep, \$2 25@\$5 per head. Lambs, \$2@4 50

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor,

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK. IN MARKET TO-DAY.

Beeves,	2,848	2,807
Cows,	11	
Sheep,	381	
Swine,	155	
Calves,	319	

Of the above there came by the Hudson River R. R., 700 Beeves; Harlem Railroad, 11 Beeves, 11 Cows, 381 Sheep; 319 Veals; Erie R. R., 1500 Beeves; Hudson River Boats, 200 Cattle; New-York State furnished by cars, 264; Ohio, 892; Illinois, 835; Kentucky, 685.

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK. IN MARKET TO-DAY.

Beeves,	250	
Cows and Calves,	91	
Sheep,	2,003	
Lambs,	2,654	

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves,	192	
Sheep,	4,770	
Cows,	83	

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Beeves,	35	
Cows,	40	

Sales of Sheep at Chamberlin's, Robinson street, for the week ending July 10, 1854, by John Mortimore.

Sheep.	Price per Head.	Price per lb. by carcass.
149	\$3 75	8 1/2 cts.
176	4 25	8 1/2
137	3 50	8
230	4 00	8
175	4 50	8 1/2
225	1 87 1/2	6 1/2
164	4 50	7 1/2
Lambs.		
97	3 75	13
50	3 87 1/2	12 1/2
51	4 06	13
92	3 00	11

The prices this week have been from 2 to 3 cents per lb. less than last week, owing to the abundant supply and very warm weather, and from existing circumstances, we have every reason to believe the prices will be still lower.

The week closes with an abundant supply on hand, and the demand light. Mutton is selling in Washington Market from 4 to 8 cents per pound. Lamb, from 10 to 14.

#### PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.

Pot, 1st sort, 1853	100 lbs.	5 75	5 81 1/2
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852	5 50	5 50	5 50

Beeswax.

American Yellow	lb.	—	29	30
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Bristles.

American, Gray and White	—	—	40	45
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Coal.

Liverpool Orrel	chaldron	—	9 50
Scotch	—	—	9 50
Sidney	7 75	6	50
Pictou	8 50	6	50
Anthracite	2,000 lb.	6	6 50

Cotton.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary	8	8	8	8
Middling	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Middling Fair	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	11
Fair	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2

Cotton Bagging.

Gunny Cloth	yard	—	12 1/2@13
American Kentucky	—	—	—
Dundee	—	—	—

Coffee.

Java, White	lb.	—	14	14 1/2
Mocha	—	—	13 1/2@14	
Bohea	—	—	10 1/2@12	
Maracalibo	—	—	12	12 1/2
St. Domingo	(cast)	—	9 1/2@10 1/2	10 1/2

Cordage.

Bale Rope	lb.	—	7	7@10
Boit Rope	—	—	—	20

Cork.

Velvet, Quarts	gro.	—	85	85@45
Velvet, Pints	—	—	20	20@28
Phials	—	—	4	4@16

Flax.

Jersey	lb.	—	8	8@10
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Feathers.

Live Geese, prime	lb.	—	47	47@48
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## Flour and Meal.

Sour.	12 bbl.	6 6 67 1/2
Superfine No. 2.	12 bbl.	6 7 1/2
State, common brands.	12 bbl.	6 50 6 62 1/2
State, Straight brand.	12 bbl.	6 75 6 7
State, favorite brands.	12 bbl.	7 50 6 7 7 5
Western, mixed do.	12 bbl.	6 50 6 7 12 1/2
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.	12 bbl.	7 37 1/2 6 7 50
Michigan, fancy brands.	12 bbl.	7 50 6 7 67 1/2
Ohio, common to good brands.	12 bbl.	7 37 1/2 6 7 7 5
Ohio, round hoop, common.	12 bbl.	9 43 1/2 6 9 63 1/2
Ohio, fancy brands.	12 bbl.	8 10 6 8 37
Ohio, extra brands.	12 bbl.	8 50 6 10 25
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.	12 bbl.	8 25 6 10
Genesee, fancy brands.	12 bbl.	8 10 6 9
Genesee, extra brands.	12 bbl.	9 11
Canada, (in bond).	12 bbl.	7 6 7 37 1/2
Brandywine.	12 bbl.	8 75 6 9 12 1/2
Georgetown.	12 bbl.	8 75 6 9 12 1/2
Petersburgh City.	12 bbl.	8 75 6 9 12 1/2
Richmond County.	12 bbl.	8 62 6 8 87
Alexandria.	12 bbl.	8 62 6 8 87
Baltimore, Howard Street.	12 bbl.	8 62 6 8 87
Rye Flour.	12 bbl.	5 25 6 5 50
Corn Meal, Jersey.	12 bbl.	3 87 1/2 4 18
Corn Meal, Brandywine.	12 bbl.	4 25 5 5
Corn Meal, Brandywine.	12 bbl.	18 50 6 7

## Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee.	12 bush.	2 10 6 2 20
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).	12 bush.	1 75 6 1 55
Wheat, Southern, White.	12 bush.	2 05
Wheat, Ohio, White.	12 bush.	2 10
Wheat, Michigan, White.	12 bush.	2 15 6 2 25
Wheat, Mixed Western.	12 bush.	1 95 6 2 00
Wheat, Western Red.	12 bush.	1 46 6 1 80
Rye, Northern.	12 bush.	1 15
Corn, Unsound.	12 bush.	6 79
Corn, Round Yellow.	12 bush.	8 83
Corn, Round White.	12 bush.	8 84
Corn, Southern White.	12 bush.	8 85
Corn, Southern Yellow.	12 bush.	8 90
Corn, Southern Mixed.	12 bush.	8 60
Corn, Western Mixed.	12 bush.	8 86
Corn, Western Yellow.	12 bush.	6 6
Barley.	12 bush.	8 1 08
Oats, River and Canal.	12 bush.	6 62
Oats, New-Jersey.	12 bush.	50 6 51
Oats, Western.	12 bush.	53 6 54
Oats, Penna.	12 bush.	47 6 49
Oats, Southern.	12 bush.	49 6 45
Peas, Black-eyed.	12 bush.	2 75 6 2 87 1/2
Peas, Canada.	12 bush.	1 18 6 1 62 1/2
Beans, White.	12 bush.	1 50 6 1 62 1/2

## Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed.	12 lb.	23 6 23 1/2
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.	12 lb.	21 6 23

## Hay, for shipping:

North River, in bales.	120 lbs.	87 1/2 6 90
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## Hemp.

Russia, clean.	12 ton.	285 6 350
Russia, Outshot.	12 lb.	6 6
Manilla.	12 lb.	15 1/2 6 15 1/2
Sisal.	12 lb.	10 6 14 1/2
Sunn.	12 lb.	5 1/2 6 5 1/2
Italian.	12 ton.	290 6 300
Jute.	120	6 125
American, Dew-rotted.	220	6 6
American, do., Dressed.	250	6 280
American, Water-rotted.	220	6 6

## Hops.

1853.	12 lb.	28 6 30
1852.	12 lb.	18 6 20

## Lumber.

WHOLESALE PRICES.		
Timber, White Pine.	12 cubic ft.	18 6 22
Timber, Oak.	12 cubic ft.	25 6 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.	12 cubic ft.	35 6 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine. (by cargo)	12 cubic ft.	18 6 22
YARD SELLING PRICES.		
Timber, Oak Scantling.	12 ft. ft.	50 6 40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.	12 ft. ft.	17 50 6 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.	12 ft. ft.	35 6 35
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.	12 ft. ft.	20 6 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.	12 ft. ft.	37 50 6 40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.	12 ft. ft.	30 6 35
Boards, North River, Box.	12 ft. ft.	16 6 17
Boards, Albany Pine.	12 ft. ft.	16 6 22
Boards, City Worked.	12 ft. ft.	22 6 24
Boards, do, narrow, clear ceiling.	12 ft. ft.	25 6 25
Plank, do, narrow, clear flooring.	12 ft. ft.	25 6 25
Plank, Albany Pine.	12 ft. ft.	26 6 32
Plank, City Worked.	12 ft. ft.	26 6 32
Plank, Albany Spruce.	12 ft. ft.	18 6 20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.	12 ft. ft.	22 6 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.	12 ft. ft.	2 25 6 2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.	12 ft. ft.	2 75 6 3
Shingles, Cedar, 8 ft. 1st qual.	12 ft. ft.	24 6 28
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.	12 ft. ft.	22 6 25
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.	12 ft. ft.	19 6 21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.	12 ft. ft.	17 6 18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.	12 ft. ft.	32 6 32
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.	12 ft. ft.	16 6 16
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.	12 ft. ft.	22 6 22
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.	65	6 6
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.	32	6 6
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.	40	6 6
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.	38	6 6
Heading, White Oak.	60	6 6

## Lime.

Rockland, Common.	12 bbl.	6 87 1/2
Molasses.	12 bbl.	6 87 1/2
New-Orleans.	12 bbl.	27 6 30
Porto Rico.	12 bbl.	23 6 30
Cuba Muscovado.	12 bbl.	25 6 27
Trinidad Cuba.	12 bbl.	25 6 27
Cardenas, &c.,	12 bbl.	23 6 24
Nails.	12 bbl.	6 6
Cut, 4d@60d.	12 bbl.	4 1/2 6 5
Wrought, 6d@30d.	12 bbl.	6 6

## Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County.	12 bbl.	280 lb. 6 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.	12 bbl.	280 lb. 6 5 50
Tar.	12 bbl.	3 6 30
Pitch, City.	12 bbl.	2 75 6 2 75
Resin, Common, (delivered).	12 bbl.	1 75 6 1 57 1/2
Resin, White.	12 bbl.	280 lb. 2 50 6 4 75
Spirits Turpentine.	12 bbl.	66 6 68

## Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City.	12 bbl.	6 6
Thick, Round, Country.	12 bbl.	6 28
Thin Oblong Country.	12 bbl.	6 33

## Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia.	12 bbl.	3 50 6 3 75
White Nova Scotia.	12 bbl.	3 50 6 3 62 1/2

## Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country.	12 bbl.	12 6 13
Beef, Prime, Country.	12 bbl.	6 50 6 7 25
Beef, Mess, City.	12 bbl.	15 50 6 15 50
Beef, Mess, extra.	12 bbl.	15 50 6 17
Beef, Prime, City.	12 bbl.	7 25 6 8
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin.	12 bbl.	6 16
Pork, Mess, Western.	12 bbl.	14 37 6 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western.	12 bbl.	12 50 6 12 50
Pork, Prime, Mess.	12 bbl.	14 88 6 16
Pork, Clear, Western.	12 bbl.	15 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.	12 bbl.	10 10 6 10 10
Hams, Pickled.	12 bbl.	8 1 9
Hams, Dry Salted.	12 bbl.	7 1 7
Shoulders, Pickled.	12 bbl.	6 1 6 1
Shoulders, Dry Salted.	12 bbl.	6 1 6 1
Beef Hams, in Pickle.	12 bbl.	16 50
Beef, Smoked.	12 bbl.	9 9 9
Butter, Orange County.	12 bbl.	19 21
Butter, Ohio.	12 bbl.	12 15
Butter, New-York State Dairies.	12 bbl.	16 19
Butter, Canada.	12 bbl.	12 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).	12 bbl.	6 6
Cheese, fair to prime.	12 bbl.	5 9 9

## Salt.

Refined.	12 bbl.	6 6 8
Crude, East India.	12 bbl.	7 7 7
Nitrate Soda.	12 bbl.	5 5 5
Seeds.	12 bbl.	5 5 5
Clover.	12 bbl.	7 9 9
Timothy, Mowed.	12 bbl.	17 17
Timothy, Reaped.	12 bbl.	17 20
Flax, American, Rough.	12 bbl.	1 12 12
Linseed, Calcutta.	12 bbl.	1 17 15
Salt.	12 bbl.	48
Turks Island.	12 bbl.	7 7 7
St. Martin's.	12 bbl.	7 7 7
Liverpool, Ground.	12 bbl.	1 12 12
Liverpool, Fine.	12 bbl.	1 15 15
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.	12 bbl.	1 17 15
Sugar.	12 bbl.	5 5 5
St. Croix.	12 bbl.	6 6 6
New-Orleans.	12 bbl.	4 4 4
Cuba Muscovado.	12 bbl.	4 4 4
Porto Rico.	12 bbl.	4 4 4
Havana, White.	12 bbl.	2 2 2
Havana, Brown and Yellow.	12 bbl.	5 5 5
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf.	12 bbl.	9 9 9
do, do, do, Crushed.	12 bbl.	9 9 9
do, do, do, Ground.	12 bbl.	8 8 8
do, (A) Crushed.	12 bbl.	9 9 9
do, 2d quality, Crushed.	12 bbl.	none
Manilla.	12 bbl.	5 5 5
Brazil White.	12 bbl.	6 6 6
Brazil, Brown.	12 bbl.	5 5 5
Tallow.	12 bbl.	11 12 12
American, Prime.	12 bbl.	11 12 12
Tobacco.	12 bbl.	7 7 7
Virginia.	12 bbl.	7 7 7
Kentucky.	12 bbl.	6 6 11
Mason County.	12 bbl.	6 6 11
Maryland.	12 bbl.	6 6 6
St. Domingo.	12 bbl.	12 15
Cuba.	12 bbl.	18 23 23
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.	12 bbl.	40 45 45
Florida Wrappers.	12 bbl.	25 1 1
Connecticut Seed Leaf.	12 bbl.	15 60
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.	12 bbl.	6 20
Wool.	12 bbl.	5 5 15
American, Saxony Fleece.	12 bbl.	47 50
American, Full-blood Merino.	12 bbl.	42 44
American, 1/2 and 1/2 Merino.	12 bbl.	36 38
American, Native and 1/2 Mer		

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